

Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially maintaining silence on the Churchill proposals. But in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

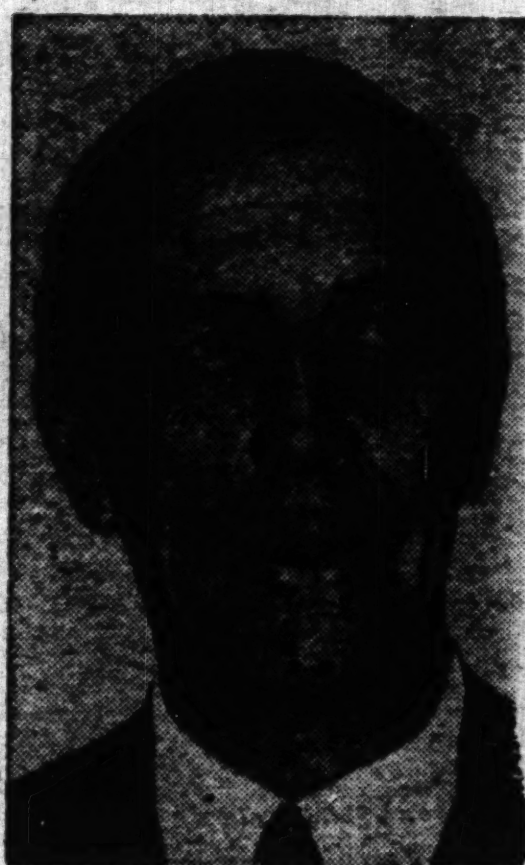
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions.

This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he

The RETAIL Bookseller

Publishers' Promotion Plans

A major advertising plan planned. SIX WEEKS TO go. An extensive A circular is

THE STRANGE CASE OF ALGER HISS

Major advertising immediately following reviews. Review posters are available upon request.

PLANS FOR PROMOTING the book are shown in this clipping from the May edition of the Retail Bookseller, a trade publication for bookdealers.

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose expose of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain rips the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1939, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Briton's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy" (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss (Continued on Page 13)

- THE NEW CHINA, an eyewitness account by an American Negro worker—Louis A. Wheaton. —Page 5
- A BRITISH WORKINGCLASS LEADER'S view of the Steve Nelson frame-up, by William A. Gallacher, former member of the House of Commons. —Page 7
- THE UE WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. —Page 8
- PLATO'S PLAN FOR A BOOK-BURNING OF HOMER Ancient history with a modern meaning, by Ben Levine. —Page 12

- LESTER RODNEY, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11
- EXCERPTS FROM THE IMPORTANT POLICY statement of the General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers. —Page 3
- 48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN BIGGEST LABOR FRAME-UP. —Page 2
- MCCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID. —Page 6
- TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH. —Page 6

Worker Fund Campaign Lags Seriously

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING in from all points of the compass—Barre, Vt., the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis—containing bills of various denominations in the Workers' fund drive for \$100,000. They are ardent letters with phrases like these: "We want to help any way we can our workingclass paper that is one of the best answers to 'The Great Capitol Robbery,'" or "It saddens me that this informative peace paper is in distress."

The writers are workingmen and workingwomen, housewives, professionals, and they reveal their appreciation of this newspaper's job in the American scene.

And yet the drive lags dangerously. Only \$18,700 of the total has been received. That lag jeopardizes this newspaper.

We know that many thousands more agree with those who have written us and sent their contributions. But agreement is not action.

The fact is that most of our readers appreciate the enormous responsibility this paper has—to spread the truth.

Our position on politics, on Labor, on the Negro people is confirmed almost daily and most of our readers know that.

It was even confirmed this week by James Reston, the foremost Washington correspondent of the New

York Times. We have always said that the militarists and the Big Business interests in America have humbugged our people with the Great Lie. Reston himself and thousands of others like him have spread the lie of "Red Imperialism," that the Soviet Union "pulls the strings" and what they call the "Communist world jumps like puppets."

But last Tuesday Reston admitted the following, writing about the latest proposals for big power conferences: "... when officials here (in Washington) are merely making public pronouncements they do not mind implying that the whole Communist world dances to the Kremlin's tune, but when they come up against fundamental questions such as who has power to end or begin wars, they have to pay respect to things that the propagandists sometimes like to ignore." He is trying to say an enormous thing softly and circuitously.

But his meaning is clear enough. He is confessing that it is a Big Lie when our authorities say the Soviet Union "orders" the national liberation movements to act, that the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Huk, the Africans "take orders from the Kremlin."

The letters coming into our office reveal that our readers recognize we tell the truth and we fight for it, whereas the commercial newspapers are built on lies.

But not enough letters with contributions are arriving.

ABOUT \$1,000 has been brought in by individuals. So we reach the total of \$18,700. And so our paper is in danger. We urge our readers who have already collected certain sums and are holding them until they are larger, not to wait.

The point is this: Most of our readers are not responding as fast as history requires. We may well be at a turning point in the world's struggle for peace: the entire world, with the exception of our governing forces, are pulling for a meeting of the Big Powers to resolve their differences across the conference table.

What is needed to make that certain, to prevent World War III, is the expression of the concerted will of America's people.

This paper alone carries on the fight for peace. And it must flourish, reach new thousands of Americans. It can only do that with your help.

It needs, right now, a prompt and successful conclusion of the campaign for \$100,000.

For the hundreds of letters that have arrived, we need thousands. And when you boil that down to individuals, it most likely means YOU.

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

There has been active picketing since. The pickets operated from a small coffee and sandwich cabin some distance away.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs (another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe." The prison is "dirty, filthy and run down," the reporter declared. One of the two to let "oem"

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VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 600, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

Ford Local Vote Victory for Autonomy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Dearborn, Mich.

MEMBERS OF FORD Local 600-UAW chalked up an important victory in the election for local officers by beating back the second all-out attempt by Walter Reuther to seize this largest unit of the United Automobile Workers.

Just as the Ford workers rallied and beat out the candidates of Reuther when he placed an administratorship over the local one year ago, again Reuther's hand-picked candidates were snowed under when the ballots were counted.

The monopoly press ran eight column headlines, "Reuther Routed in Ford Election" after the vote was announced that the Unity Coalition ticket headed by incumbent president Carl Stellato had won by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930 against the Reuther candidate, Gene Prato.

OF THE EIGHT candidates running on the plantwide Unity Coalition ticket headed by Stellato, seven of them won without a runoff. William Johnson (Unity ticket) will face William Hood (right wing ticket) for recording secretary in a run-off May 26.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George La-Marque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,109 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the

plant voted.

With the exception of the Production Foundry where Horace Sheffield, International Representative won the building presidency, the Reuther right wing ticket was rebuffed in its concentrated effort to unseat particularly left wing progressive building leaders.

THE REUTHER "line" in the election was to try to get Ford workers to believe that the local operates outside of the whole UAW-CIO and election of Reuther's candidates would bring Local 600 "back into the UAW."

This was accompanied with widely circulated threats to lift 600's charter, expulsion from the UAW, a new set of administrators over 600, a return of the Un-American Committee.

The atmosphere in which the election was conducted was a continuation of the fierce attack on the local at the 14th UAW convention where the five progressive shop leaders, Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Locke, John Gallo, Paul Boatin were barred from running for office by the steamroller block of Reuther.

The monopoly press boasted that Reuther "was moving in" and that the whole International was going to work with all its funds to

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POINT OF ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan May

A majority of the world now wants Big-Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that would be the democratic way. But Washington believes in the Republican way.

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Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Hareey, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

• "We're not talking strike at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

• "There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

• "If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday in basic steel.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any 'reasonable' offer from the industry."

The Wall Street Journal warned steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

The big business paper speculated that the steelworkers got their "fill" of strikes in 1952, that they don't want a repeat performance, that "not in 17 years experience has the steelworkers called nationwide strikes two years running."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of

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Free Nelson! Save Ben Careathers Life!



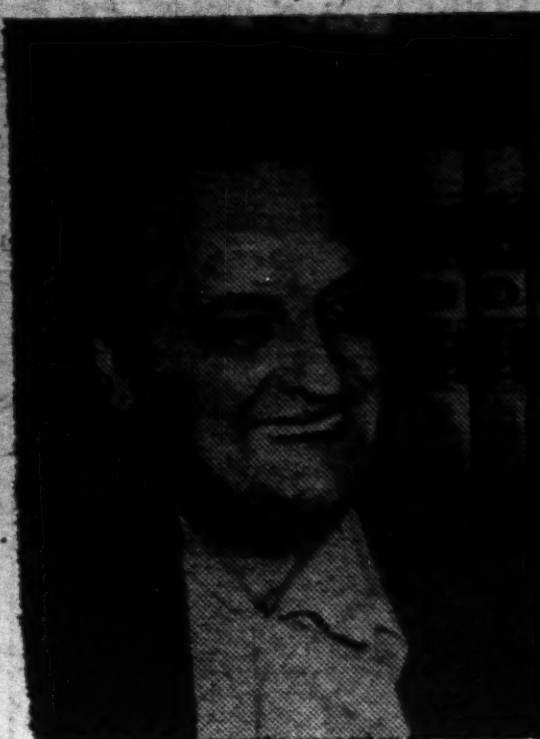
STEVE NELSON



BEN CAREATHERS



ANDREW ONDA



JAMES E. DOLSEN



IRVING WEISSMAN

STEVE NELSON and his co-defendants, shown above, are currently on trial in Pittsburgh on frame-up charges under the notorious Smith Act. At the same time, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is slated to hear Nelson's appeal, May 25, against his 20-year sentence under the state "sedition" act. An eight-state Civil Rights Congress conference in Pittsburgh last week urged the following actions: wires, letters, delegations to Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, demanding reversal of Nelson's 20-year sentence; demands to U. S. Attorney Boyle, Pittsburgh, for severance for Ben Careathers from the Smith Act proceedings, due to his serious illness.

Careathers Life Now in Danger

PITTSBURGH, May 11. — Ben Careathers' chances to survive a case of tuberculosis are involved in the decision that Judge Rabe F. Marsh will make this week on the Negro leader's motion for severance from the Smith Act trial here.

The trial resumes Monday, May 18, after a three-week recess. Defendants include Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, as well as Careathers.

Careathers is seriously ill. Physicians at the Tuberculosis Hospital, where the Negro leader is a patient, find that he needs several months of continuous hospital treatment to recover from the white plague.

The judge is expected to rule on Careathers' motion within the next few days. Meanwhile the hospital records have been turned over to

Dr. Joseph A. Perrone, the court-appointed physicians who wants to rush the Negro leader back into court. Dr. Perrone admits that Careathers is affected by tuberculosis, but asserts he is able to go on trial.

Dr. Perrone is the private physician of Judge Michael A. Musmanno. He is also a political sponsor of the witchhunting judge.

Judge Marsh meanwhile has denied the following defense motions: (1) for a directed verdict of acquittal; (2) for a mistrial on account of vicious press, radio and television propaganda, and (3) for a dismissal of the charges against Nelson and Dolsen on the grounds of "double jeopardy."

Both Nelson and Dolsen were convicted on similar charges, with similar Marxist books as prosecution "evidence" and with some of the same stoolpigeons in State "sedition" trials.

Defense Attorney Bertram Edises has been sick. He had to make defense arguments on the motions from a chair. He needs more time to recuperate.

Judge Marsh, however, with-

out consultation with the defendants and disregarding their rights to determine their own legal counsel, has notified attorney Hymen Schlesinger that "the court will require his presence at the rest of the trial so he could step in and complete the case, if necessary."

Not only is Schlesinger unacquainted with the proceedings during the months of trial in which he did not participate, but he is himself under scandalous attack by the red-baiters in the press here and over the radio. The local bar association has set June 8 for a hearing on the charges of "communism" made against him.

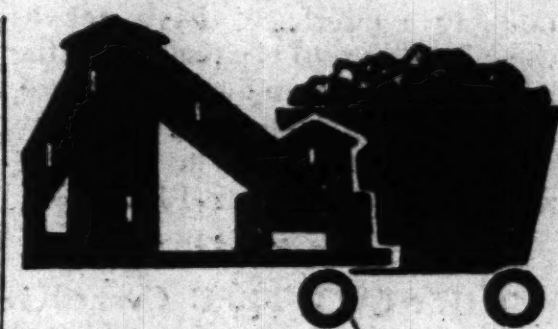
Owners Guilty of Deaths KING COAL

THE OPERATORS of the mine where five men were drowned last year were convicted May 9 on five charges of violating the State mining laws. Charles Martin and Aurelio Cano face three months jail and \$500 fine on each of the five counts. They are appealing their conviction, the first time any Anthracite miner remembers action being brought against an operator.

The five miners were killed March 27, 1952, at the Forrestville mine, in Schuylkill County, when hundreds of thousands of gallons of water broke through from an old nearby mine.

A "DEWATERING PROGRAM" FOR the Anthracite is being studied by the United Mine Workers. If the survey, slated to be finished next year, proves the need, the UMW will press for construction of a tunnel and pumping stations. UMW officials say that operating costs can be reduced only by eliminating the flooding of mines.

ROCK FALLS killed two Anthracite miners last week. Both worked for Glen Alden, one at the Truesdale mine, Nantocoke, another at the Huber Colliery at Ash-



ley. A third Glen Alden miner was also reported killed the same week.

U. S. GOVERNMENT expenditure of \$30 billion on European and Asian aid since the end of World War II is cited in an appeal to the President for subsidization of the Anthracite industry. The letter to the President, is featured in the Tri-District Anthracite News, and will be discussed in more detail in a future King Coal column.

PANTHER VALLEY Anthracite miners, locked out for five weeks when the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. provoked a strike on its railroad subsidiary last March, returned to work April 26, when the rail strike was settled.

GLEN ALDEN once the biggest company in the Anthracite, is selling its Lackawanna County properties. They once employed 10,000 miners.

To Mark Birth Of Whitman

CAMDEN, N. J.—The annual celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday will take place this year at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 31, it was announced last week by the Camden Whitman Celebration Committee. The public is invited to attend.

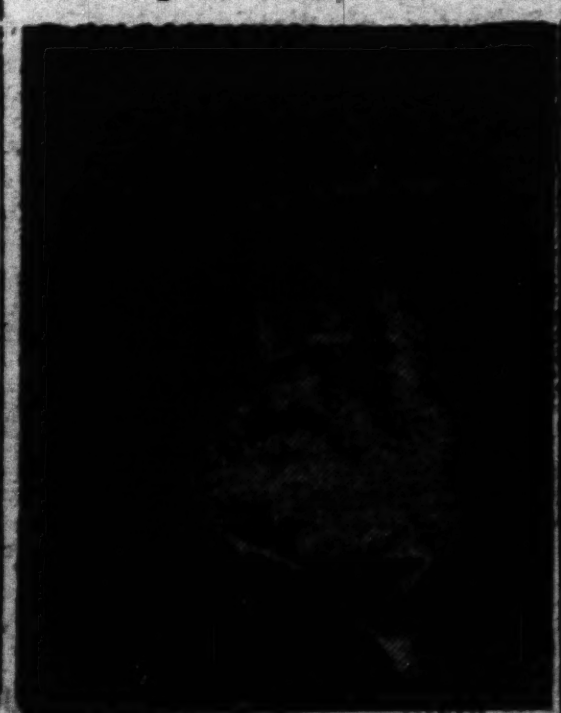
Cultural workers and admirers of Whitman who are carrying forward the democratic tradition of the poet's work will pay their

respects, as they have done for many years, at the beautiful wooded tomb of America's national poet at Harleigh Cemetery, Camden.

There will be selected readings from Whitman, as well as brief remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home 330 Mickle Street.

Harleigh Cemetery is located at 1700 Haddon Ave., Camden, about 10 minutes ride by bus or car from the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge. Visitors from Philadelphia can take buses from 13th and Market St.

On Saturday afternoon, July 11, another pilgrimage to Harleigh Cemetery is planned, paying homage both to Whitman and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is buried near the poet.



WALT WHITMAN

Report New Stoolpigeon Bill Readied

HARRISBURG. — Reports that the new Pechan "stoolpigeon" bill (S.B. 94) is about to be reported out of committee have stirred a new wave of protests from state organizations to Senator G. Graybill Diehm, chairman of the Senate Committee on State Government.

At a Philadelphia meeting of the Friends Peace Chest last week Mildred Scott Olmstead of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, urged that every member of the Friends throughout the state protest to the State Government Committee on the proposed Pechan Amendment to the so-called "Loyalty Bill" passed last year. This amendment seeks to nullify the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

OTHERS who urged their members to join in the protest movement sweeping the state were the Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, the Social Action Committee of the Episcopal Church, the NAACP, the Jewish Community Relations Council, and other interested organizations.

Union leaders, teachers, lawyers and other citizen groups have expressed their concern at the announcement that this Un-American bill was to be brought to the floor.

Tell Peace Aims Of China's People

PHILADELPHIA.—The people of China who have suffered an entire generation of wars and civil wars are among the most peace conscious and peace loving people in the world, two visitors recently returned from Peking told an audience here May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, delegates to the peace conference of the Asian and Pacific peoples, held last October in Peking, addressed the second annual banquet of the Philadelphia Women for Peace, at the Resurrection Baptist Church.

Besides the war in Korea, the delegates declared, the eastern nations are mainly concerned with the threat to world peace involved in the U. S. rearming of Japan.

Job, Housing Bias at Levittown

(Continued from Page 16)

Committee, the Human Relations Council of Bucks County, the Negro Labor Council of this area, and the Negro press have also been leaders in the widespread campaign for a change in both jobs and housing in the Delaware valley.

A SPOKESMAN for the Bucks County Human Relations Council, working with families in the area to back this program, aptly linked the struggle for both jobs and

housing in the Delaware valley industries, in a letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin declaring:

"According to estimates, there be several thousand Negro citizens employed in U. S. Steel's new plant here and allied plants. But neither at Levittown nor at Fairless Hills — involving 20,000 new homes in both developments can a Negro buy a home. . . .

"It is our conviction that an industrial progress which leaves principles behind is not befitting to American democracy."

The Truth About Mau-Mau

PHILADELPHIA.—Three leading national weeklies found it necessary recently to devote the major portion of their contents to spotlighting the problem of Africa today. Taking note of this current interest in events in Africa and in the fate of its people, the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association announces it has scheduled the last of its three Fri-

day forums, May 22, on the "Key to Africa's Freedom."

ABNER BERRY, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, will speak on the impact of Africa's struggles on the national liberation movements throughout the world, particularly on the Negro people's liberation movement in the United States. Events in South Africa, in

Kenya, in Liberia, in the other areas that have come to the forefront in the world's headlines in recent months, will be reported and analyzed by Mr. Berry.

The forum will be held at the Philographic Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St. at 8:50 p.m. The previous week's forum, on May 15, presented Alan Max, on "What's Holding Up the Peace"

Mothers Act as Trucks Kill Three Children

PHILADELPHIA. — A human chain of mothers and children blocked traffic in South and West Philadelphia last week after trucks killed three children on one day.

The blockading mothers carried signs reading:

"We Are Protecting Our Kids,"

and "Let Our Children Live."

Hundreds of South Philadelphia parents signed petitions, and sent delegations to City Hall. Demands

included:

★ **STREETS** to be blocked out as play areas; more traffic lights, and synchronization to give people time to cross streets.

City Hall officials promised action, and South Philadelphia City Councilman Thomas L. Guerin warned that:

★ **"MORE** children and adults,

too, will lose their lives unless the raceways of South Philadelphia, particularly Oregon Ave., are more carefully and thoroughly patrolled."

Negro parents and white mothers and fathers were joined in grief and in protest as it was learned that one of three children killed May 4 was a two-year-old, West Phila-

delphia Negro child, Sandra Nell. The other May 4 victims were Francis Joseph Rogers, three, of the Tasker Homes, and Karen Jaffe, six, of South Philadelphia.

Traffic officials reported that twice as many children under 14 were killed in traffic the first four months of this year compared to the same period in 1952.

Shop Talk



MORE THAN 15,000 AFL Building Trades workers have been on strike since May 1 for wage increases ranging from 25 to 50 cents an hour. Contractors refused to offer increase except eight cents to laborers and 2½ cents to painters. Their move was seen as an attempt to crack down against union conditions in the Philadelphia area. Trades affected, many of whom are picketing included: carpenters, iron workers, cement finishers, glaziers, steamfitters, roofers.

★ **AFL HOSIERY WORKERS** are demanding restoration of the 15 percent wage cut that the union-company tribunal ordered January, 1952 plus a 20-cent-an-hour increase when the present master contract expires Aug. 31. The action was taken during the week-long national convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at the Sylvania Hotel.

The 125 delegates, representing 30,000 members, heard a number of pleas, including one from Mayor Joseph Clark, to organize the unorganized shops, particularly in the south, in order to protect wages in the established hosiery centers.

A move to press wage demands immediately was rejected in favor of a campaign in the fall, favored by union president Alexander McKeown. Negotiations for wage increases under a wage reopener have been stymied since last October.

Hosiery convention resolutions demanded revision of the T-H law, presidential veto of oil give-away bill; and took a slap at McCarthyism by demanding that Congressional investigations follow trial court procedures. Also demands was a national \$1.25 minimum wage law.

★ **AFL LONGSHOREMEN** won their rainy-day pay fight which tied up the Philadelphia port for two days over refusal of a stevedoring firm to pay a gang \$85 under the union's weather clause. Following the militant stand of the union, the industry arbitrator issued an on-the-spot decision that the rainy-day guarantee had to be paid. Meanwhile, 6,000 men had been locked out for two days by the shipping companies' refusal to order the \$85 payment.

★ **LABOR'S SOLID** opposition to state sales tax, plus opposition of mercantile and other retail business interests, has won support from enough Republican legislators to prevent the GOP majority from passing the measure so far, but terrific pressure is still on all legislators for the tax.

★ **A BI-PARTISAN** rent control bill has been introduced in Harrisburg to enable cities to create rent control boards. The act is needed to avoid long court battle over rent ordinances, such as the one passed in Philly.

Rally May 25 For FEPC

HARRISBURG.—The mobilization of all possible strength for passage of a state fair employment practice act, is the aim of the state-wide rally for FEPC scheduled here May 25.

The State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, sponsors of the one-day conference, have set as their goal speedy passage of the administration supported measure, FEPC 1165. Time will be taken for visiting legislators to win commitments in favor of FEPC.

★ **THE STATE FEPC** Council is a coordinating agency of affiliated groups including civic, veterans, labor, and religious organizations. Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO, is chairman of the Council.

Even before May 25, affiliates are being urged to organize action on FEPC. It is felt that the hardest struggle will be in the Senate, where no companion FEPC bill has been introduced. Speedy action in the House, therefore, will give an impetus to the fight for Senate votes.

These are crucial days for the passage of FEPC legislation, it is generally believed. The Philadelphia Tribune, Negro newspaper, in a major editorial urged "drastic action." "Unless something is done immediately, the bill is dead. That is the logical conclusion from all the known facts. Now what will the people do?"

★ **BOTH MAJOR PARTIES** pledged in their election platforms to pass FEPC legislation this year.

At present FEPC Bill 1165 has been referred to the Committee on Labor Relations of which Edward Young, 506 Oak Hill Drive,

Aim of Meeting

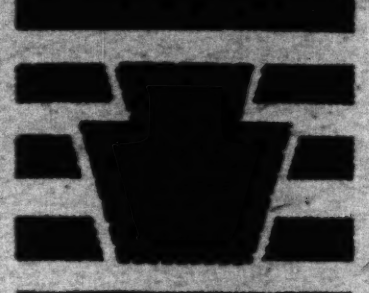
"The approaching conference," said Harry Boyer, chairman of the State Council's executive committee, "stems from the rising demand of organizations and groups interested in a Pennsylvania FEPC which, from all sections of the Commonwealth, are asking our legislators, both Republican and Democratic, to redeem speedily their party pledges so long outstanding by voting for a fair employment practices commission during this session of the legislature."

"The widespread newspaper reports and popular rumors that Administration FEPC Bill 1165 will be knifed to the death in a Senate Committee and indecently buried in some dusty pigeon-hole has caused tremendous reaction and concern among state religious and civic leaders during this campaign."

"This conference of delegates for FEPC in 1953 is being called to see that the events of 1951 do not repeat themselves, that all the Senators will be given the opportunity to exercise their legislative responsibility to all the people on FEPC in 1953."

Grove City is chairman.

Petitions for FEPC have been prepared for mass circulation by the State Council for mass circulation and may be obtained from their office at 260 S. 15 St., Philadelphia.



PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1953

A poet writes . . .

LINES FOR A 6-YEAR-OLD GIRL

By WALTER LOWENFELS

EVERYBODY but a city street loved you, everybody but a wild animal truck loved you, that struck you dead with one savage thrust of its 10-ton claw, made a headline out of you, and the 3-year-old boy and 2-year-old girl, all three killed the same day, the same way.

WHAT were you doing in the crowded city streets anyhow? Why weren't you playing in country fields with dark pansies and the first white and purple violets of spring, where six-year-old girls belong?

EVERYTHING in the fields is raging: irises, daffodils, lilacs, yellow forsythia, tiny, wild, white strawberry plants, Everything in the fields is suddenly blazing with ageless youth—only you are suddenly terribly cold. What were you doing in the city streets in the spring, anyhow—your garden face bordered with your dark, braided hair?

THERE is no fate in this death on the streets, but an unwritten law that says only six-year-old girls of working men and women have to be run down as they cross the streets.

CAN you see the vast, sweeping acres of Ligonier—

the country estate, big as a county, in the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, where the children of the Mellon dynasty ride on ponies, sport with polo, hunt, swim? And not one child of any Mellon millionaire ever was run down by a ten-ton freight truck in the fields and hills of Ligonier. What were you doing in the streets, in the Spring, anyhow?

SO we bury your sunlight eyes and daffodil feet in the teeming springy earth, but not our grief, Suddenly you live another life in the same city streets that struck you down. You have become a people's cause. Mothers rock the city because of you, block the streets with baby carriages, cry out in pilgrimages to City Hall: "Give us life for our children life, life, life, give us millions for life and peace and streets we can cross in peace— not millions for death, for war, and for a 10-ton freight trucks that makes a battlefield of unguarded streets, with daily casualty lists, like the war in Korea, or the three children killed in one day, in Philadelphia, today."

SO other children, even a six-year-old girl that someone loves as we loved you, will live on in somebody else's spring because of you. . . .

U.S. STEEL HIRES ONLY 30 NEGROES AT NEW PLANT

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA. — The vast new, sprawling, housing developments just outside this city, at Levittown and Fairless Hills, have been dedicated by their industrial builders to twin forms of jimcrow—discrimination in both jobs and housing.

Both at Levittown and at Fairless Hills, built presumably to house some 100,000 perhons, a lily-white policy prevails and is openly defended by the housing magnates owning the developments.

What this means in terms of jobs for Negroes in the new industries opening up in the Delaware valley is already clear in the employment picture at the huge Fairless Works of United States Steel which opened last month.

Only 30 Negroes were employed at the mill, according to a report in the April issue of Civil Liberties Record, published by the

American Civil Liberties Union.

★ **EVER SINCE** the announcement of the new developments civil liberties organizations have been working to prevent crystallization of the jimcrow pattern.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which had led a national campaign against the policies of Levittown, both here and on Long Island, has called the project a "monster of discrimination" and appealed to all groups to join in battling for democratic principles there.

Brayton Bryant, assistant to the executive director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, has also condemned Levittown, and declared that "a change in Levittown's lilywhite-occupancy policy would be a major step toward furthering democratic housing."

The American Friends Service (Continued on Page 15)

A British View of The Nelson Case

ABNER BERRY, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, will discuss "The Key to Africa's Freedom," at the third of a forum series, sponsored by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, Friday evening, May 22, at Philographic Hall, 2123 Walnut St., at 8:30 p.m. Alan Max was slated to speak May 15 on "What's Holding Up the Peace?"

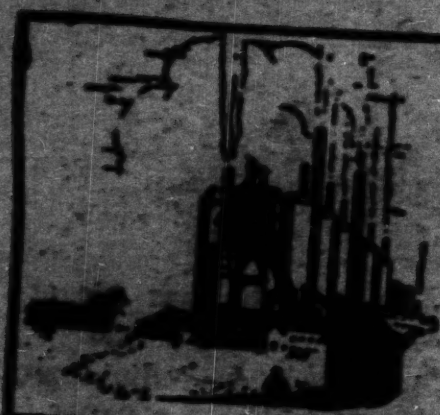
— See Page 7

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

Forum . . .

Key to Africa's Freedom



Michigan
edition

The Worker

New Peace Voices
Panic McCarthyites

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26

MAY 17, 1953

16 Pages

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Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially maintaining silence on the Churchill proposals. But in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

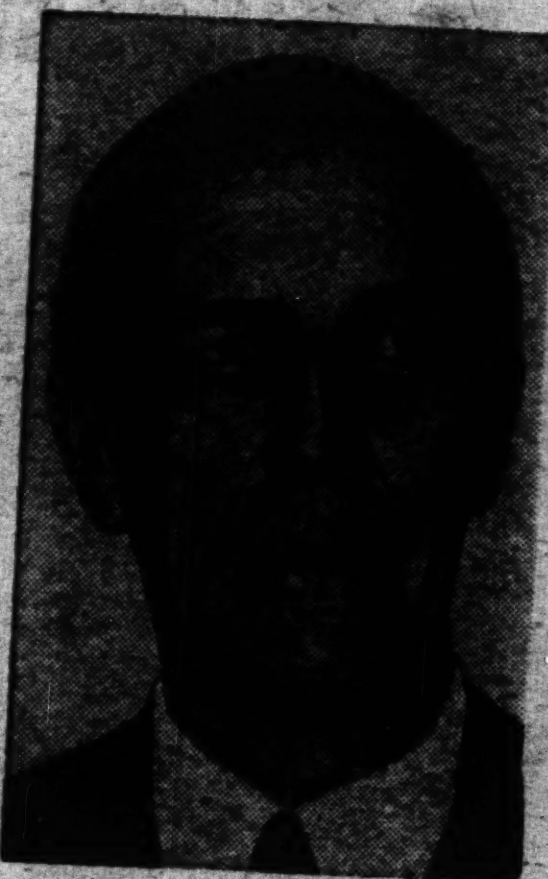
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions. This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose exposure of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain, rips the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1939, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Briton's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy." (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss

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- A BRITISH WORKINGCLASS LEADER'S view of the Steve Nelson frame-up, by William A. Gallacher, former member of the House of Commons. —Page 7
- THE UE WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. —Page 8
- PLATO'S PLAN FOR A BOOK-BURNING OF HOMER Ancient history with a modern meaning, by Ben Levine. —Page 12

- LESTER RODNEY, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11
- EXCERPTS FROM THE IMPORTANT POLICY statement of the General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers. —Page 3
- 48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN BIGGEST LABOR FRAME-UP. —Page 2
- MCCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID. —Page 6
- TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH. —Page 6

Worker Fund Campaign Lags Seriously

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING in from all points of the compass—Barre, Vt., the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis—containing bills of various denominations in the Workers' fund drive for \$100,000. They are ardent letters with phrases like these: "We want to help any way we can our workingclass paper that is one of the best answers to 'The Great Capitol Robbery,'" or "It saddens me that this informative peace paper is in distress."

The writers are workmen and workingwomen, housewives, professionals, and they reveal their appreciation of this newspaper's job in the American scene.

And yet the drive lags dangerously. Only \$18,700 of the total has been received. That lag jeopardizes this newspaper.

We know that many thousands more agree with those who have written us and sent their contributions. But agreement is not action.

The fact is that most of our readers appreciate the enormous responsibility this paper has—to spread the truth.

Our position on politics, on Labor, on the Negro people is confirmed almost daily and most of our readers know that.

It was even confirmed this week by James Reston, the foremost Washington correspondent of the New

York Times. We have always said that the militarists and the Big Business interests in America have humbugged our people with the Great Lie. Reston himself and thousands of others like him have spread the lie of "Red Imperialism," that the Soviet Union "pulls the strings" and what they call the "Communist world jumps like puppets."

But last Tuesday Reston admitted the following, writing about the latest proposals for big power conferences: "... when officials here (in Washington) are merely making public pronouncements they do not mind implying that the whole Communist world dances to the Kremlin's tune, but when they come up against fundamental questions such as who has power to end or begin wars, they have to pay respect to things that the propagandists sometimes like to ignore." He is trying to say an enormous thing softly and circuitously.

But his meaning is clear enough. He is confessing that it is a Big Lie when our authorities say the Soviet Union "orders" the national liberation movements to act, that the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Huk, the Africans "take orders from the Kremlin."

The letters coming into our office reveal that our readers recognize we tell the truth and we fight for it, whereas the commercial newspapers are built on lies.

But not enough letters with contributions are arriving.

ABOUT \$1,000 has been brought in by individuals. So we reach the total of \$18,700. And so our paper is in danger. We urge our readers who have already collected certain sums and are holding them until they are larger, not to wait.

The point is this: Most of our readers are not responding as fast as history requires. We may well be at a turning point in the world's struggle for peace: the entire world, with the exception of our governing forces, are pulling for a meeting of the Big Powers to resolve their differences across the conference table.

What is needed to make that certain, to prevent World War III, is the expression of the concerted will of America's people.

This paper alone carries on the fight for peace. And it must flourish, reach new thousands of Americans. It can only do that with your help.

It needs, right now, a prompt and successful conclusion of the campaign for \$100,000.

For the hundreds of letters that have arrived, we need thousands. And when you boil that down to individuals, it most likely means YOU.

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red-Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

There has been active picketing since. The pickets operated from a small coffee and sandwich cabin some distance away.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs, another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe." The prison is "dirty, filthy and run down," the reporter declared. One of the two toilets doesn't



VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 600, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

Ford Local Vote Victory for Autonomy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Dearborn, Mich.

MEMBERS OF FORD Local 600-UAW chalked up an important victory in the election for local officers by beating back the second all-out attempt by Walter Reuther to seize this largest unit of the United Automobile Workers.

Just as the Ford workers rallied and beat out the candidates of Reuther when he placed an administratorship over the local one year ago, again Reuther's hand-picked candidates were snowed under when the ballots were counted.

The monopoly press ran eight column headlines, "Reuther Rout in Ford Election" after the vote was announced that the Unity Coalition ticket headed by incumbent president Carl Stellato had won by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930 against the Reuther candidate, Gene Frato.

OF THE EIGHT candidates running on the plantwide Unity Coalition ticket headed by Stellato, seven of them won without a runoff. William Johnson (Unity ticket) will face William Hood (right wing ticket) for recording secretary in a run-off May 28.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George La-Marque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,109 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the

plant voted.

With the exception of the Production Foundry where Horace Sheffield, International Representative won the building presidency, the Reuther right wing ticket was rebuffed in its concentrated effort to unseat particularly left wing progressive building leaders.

THE REUTHER "line" in the election was to try to get Ford workers to believe that the local operates outside of the whole UAW-CIO and election of Reuther's candidates would bring Local 600 "back into the UAW."

This was accompanied with widely circulated threats to lift 600's charter, expulsion from the UAW, a new set of administrators over 600, a return of the Un-American Committee.

The atmosphere in which the election was conducted was a continuation of the fierce attack on the local at the 14th UAW convention where the five progressive shop leaders, Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Locke, John Gallo, Paul Boatin were barred from running for office by the steamroller block of Reuther.

The monopoly press boasted that Reuther "was moving in" and that the whole International was going to work with all its funds to

(Continued on Page 13)

POINT of ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan Max

A majority of the world now wants Big-Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that would be the democratic way. But Washington believes in the Republican way.

Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This

is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Harney, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

• "We're not talking strike at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

• "There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

• "If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday in the steel.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any 'reasonable' offer from the industry."

The Wall Street Journal warned steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

The big business paper speculated that the steelworkers got their "ill" of strikes in 1952, that they don't want a repeat performance, that "not in 17 years experience has the steelworkers called nationwide strikes two years running."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of

(Continued on Page 13)

15,000 Detroit Steel Workers Demand 15c Wage Hike Now

DETROIT.—CIO steel union leaders have announced that they will open negotiations with seven companies here for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase. The union represents about 15,000 workers employed at the Great Lakes Steel Corp. (11,000) and other smaller mills.

Regional Director Thomas Shane said the union would have the right to strike if an agreement on wages or an extension of negotiations is not reached by June 30.

The present contracts were signed last July at the end of a 54-day strike. At that time steel workers here won a 12½ cent wage increase and other benefits. Besides Great Lakes, negotiations will be carried on with the McLouth Steel Corp., Rotary Electric Steel Co., Detroit Tube and Steel, Republic Steel and Michigan Seamless Tube Co.

Significantly, the steel workers demands come on the heels of a penny wage cut the auto workers received several weeks ago after a 1-cent cut last December. If the steel workers win their demand for 15 cents. They will have ob-

tained more in wage boosts in one year than UAW's Walter Reuther got for one million auto workers since 1950 with the five-year contract.

Sweating out the next Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index that comes due on June 1 of this year, auto workers may face another cut as the cost of living is reported dropping.

Also coming up on June is the annual four cent an hour improvement factor raise which is part of the five-year contract.

Open Shop in Benton Harbor

UAW-CIO Strike at Malleable

BENTON HARBOR.—Open shop anti unionism is the policy of Benton Harbor Malleable whose workers are on strike.

The company flatly refuses to negotiate in good faith with the CIO auto union which represents its workers. It slapped a million dollar Taft-Hartley suit on the local, and upped that to \$6 million in reprisal for UAW demands for a pension. The workers had even offered to drop their pension demand for a year if Boss Schultz would drop the T-H suit. But no soap.

Now the company says every one's fired and it'll be forced out of business.

If the company's finances are really on the rocks, it can blame its own stubbornness in refusing to deal with its workers.

Boss Schultz was against producing for the war against Hitler, and workers have a good idea where his sympathies lay. But now he's quite fashionable—right in there with Messrs. Taft, Hartley

and McCarthy, with Eisenhower and his Millionaire Cabinet when he defies accepted labor practices and wants to return to the open-shop days.

Chances are he won't really be "forced out of business." The National Association of Manufacturers won't let him down. Maybe he'll close up, just to spite the organized workers, and then open up under a new name—perhaps in some less union-minded town.

The UAW workers have plenty of sympathy from the tradesmen in this town, and from workers in other shops and from other unions.

Because this is an attack against the people of Benton Harbor. It is the selfish whim of an employer who cares nothing for workers who have given the best years of their lives for his personal profit.

Boss Schultz says in effect: "The community be damned. At Malleable, I am the Law."

Will he be allowed to get away with it?

Local 600

(Continued from Page 10)

matic in the history of Ford Local 600. It came on the heels of the 14th UAW convention in Atlantic City, where Reuther, in a red-baiting orgy, denied five shop leaders of Ford 600 the right to run for any office on the grounds they were "subservient" to the Communist Party. The five are Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Lock, John Gallo and Paul Boatin.

The election came on the heels of another one-cent wage cut for 1,350,000 auto workers because of Reuther's five-year escalator contract. It came when Reuther was quietly submitting to management's arrogant refusal to grant a single demand of the UAW in the present negotiations for a penny to be added to the four-cent improvement raise due June 1, increases in pensions, and 21 cents of the 24 gotten under escalators to be made part of the base rate,

thus uncuttable.

In contrast the Unity Coalition ticket stressed demands for elimination of the five year contract, 30 week with 40 hours pay; a fight on speedup; \$60 a week unemployment compensation; FEPC on a city, state and national scale; \$200 pensions; a just and equitable peace; a guaranteed annual wage, and a wage increase. Red-baiting was conspicuously absent, the Reutherites not mentioning the new amendment to the UAW constitution or their depriving the Ford Five of the right to run.

Two of the top candidates on the Reuther-picked slate, Samp, Pellegrini, were Administrators during the time that the International Union placed the Ford local under administration.

Prato is National Ford chairman, and is charged with policing the hated five year contract. Hundreds of grievances that went through his department on their way to so-called "impartial" umpire were lost to the workers.

Buick

(Continued from Page 16)

of the top plant committee were in the general foreman's office bargaining with Buick's general foreman and head of labor relations on the speedup grievances.

While this was going on, and the committee men said progress was being made, the department foremen were in the shop handing out reprimands to men the "investigators" had fingered.

By 9:30 word had gone around the plant as to what happened and 1000 men had walked out. Four hundred went to Local 599 union hall to figure out what to do next.

President John McGill gave the men the story. He described how the union was gagged and handicapped by the Taft-Hartley law and he and the others from the top committee roundly condemned paragraph 117 of the GM contract.

It was pointed out that wildcats generally win little or nothing, that the unity of the men was the main key to beating the company. Later International representative Leo Tanner spoke. He condemned the strike. He tried to explain away the fact that the International Executive Board has authorized practically no strikes. He told the men who got the 50 percent speedup in production to go back to work.

The final vote however was to remain out Sunday, May 3 (a scheduled working day) and return Monday, May 4. The second shift responded to this call and stayed out solid Saturday and almost as solid Sunday.

There have, as yet been no reprisals. On Monday, May 4, at 1:30 a special meeting of all the committeemen on first, second and third shifts was called. Out of 86 committeemen, 84 attended. The vote was unanimous to recommend that Local 599 Executive Board take strike action due to the speedup conditions in every plant.

On Tuesday, May 5, the executive board met and set Sunday, May 17 as the day for the strike vote.

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Michigan Edition
THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allen, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. Phone: WO 4-1963

Pledge All-Out Fight to Win Zero Hour Rosenberg Clemency

DETROIT.—A rally of 300 people in North-West Detroit pledged all out efforts to win clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg after listening to an angry expose of the case by Professor Stephen Love, prominent Illinois jurist and leading Catholic layman.

The Rosenberg case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court. More than a million appeals for clemency have reached the White House based on the world wide campaign.

The meeting in North-West Detroit pledged to contact many times more their number and keep the demand for clemency going to the White House. They contributed \$800 on the spot for the enormous campaign expenses required, and promised to raise more.

Mr. Love appeared in Detroit at the invitation of prominent members of the Michigan Bar.



NEWSPAPER—The new labor daily to be published here by the UAW and backers may be edited by former U. S. Senator Blair Moody. Already money has been put down for ground where the building where the paper will be housed. Meanwhile it will be probably printed in a local shop when it starts.

LOWDOWNS—Guy Nunn, UAW newscaster, will send you the lowdown on Sen. McCarthy if you write him care of CKLW or Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson.

NOTE TO MIRIAMI—With the horse racing season opening, the spies who get \$22 a day from the Mayor's "Loyalty" Commission are to be seen regularly out at Hazel Park. Probably taking down the numbers of the horses. Council President Louis Miriano wanted to know what the spies do for \$22 a day. Well, there it is, Louie.

HOW COME—Wonder why it's taking so long for the police probation department to come out with a report on George Schudlich, former chairman of the Mayor's "Loyalty" Commission. Schudlich was responsible for the death of a woman back in September, 1951 when he ran through a stop sign. It's two years now and he still isn't in jail. He pleaded guilty to negligent homicide but the judge sent him to probation for a report before sentencing him. We wonder if the probation department has the story of Schudlich's activities around the Siroil Laboratories Corp case when Schudlich was a Circuit Court Commissioner. Judge Ira Jayne knows the whole story of that.

Then there is the little item back in September, 1944, when Schudlich was charged with reckless driving and violating the State Liquor laws after police had chased him for three blocks. But let's not be in a hurry on the lowdown on that we will have more on this little escapade in next week's paper. Meanwhile we are hurrying down to the probation department to see how much of a stretch they are going to recommend for Schudlich.

FREEDOM OF PRESS—The latest issue of the United Auto Worker, in its convention roundup, leaves out any mention of the Ford Five (Moore, Gallo, Lock, Davis, Boatin) and makes no mention of the new anti-democratic clause in the constitution that robs a local of the right to decide who shall be a member. Will they mention the results of the Ford Local 600 election?

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE—Lots of the International UAW porkchoppers always holler about "outside interests." You should have seen the Reuther Porkchoppers swarming around the voting booths outside Local 600. Most of them have forgotten what a plant looks like from the inside or never worked at Ford, and if they did it was so long ago that only the company remembers them.

MORE INTERFERENCE—Practically every Negro candidate that was backing the Unity Coalition ticket at Ford's was visited by the gumshoos from the FBI. They try to make stoolpigeons out of the workers, through intimidation. They got nowhere, except out the door.

SAD—The Oldtimer is dripping for Brother Reuther as he and I both scan the election results for shop committee at Reuther's "home" plant. You know every plant is Reuther's "home" plant. Anyway, with one exception Reuther's gang got whipped for the shop committee at Ternstedt. We are particularly happy to report that one Orzakowski got licked and here's why. This guy at the pre-convention Reuther caucus at Atlantic City took the rostrum and slobbered, "Reuther is our leader, etc., etc." ad nauseum. This was done to end the caucus, in case someone wanted to ask Reuther a question. A few other "little" matters undoubtedly made the Ternstedt workers decide they wanted no part of this yes-man. And from what we hear, Harry Southwell won't mourn this guy's passing. Southwell decorates the president's chair in Local 174, to which Ternstedt is affiliated. Incidentally one Mickey Monahan—long time progressive, union leader—was elected to the Ternstedt Shop Comm. for the 15th time. He was unopposed. Here is another of the hundreds of examples of militant workers being appreciated by their fellow workers, regardless of red-baiting.

SEARCHING—Anyone know of a COP peace group? Artie Shaw the flute player is looking for one.

CRUMB—Henry Ford II finally got a crumb from the Eisenhower-NAM regime. They appointed a Ford man, Thomas Reid, to be in charge of manpower problems in the Office of Defense.

SURRENDER—Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County organization (AFL) is hoisting the flag of surrender. He has sent out a call that anyone who wants to take over the Central labor body can come in and just pay the per capita tax. The Hoffa, Finley Allen, Louis Koenig opposition have Martel on the ropes, plus AFL President George Meany on their side. It's only a matter of time till old Frank is turned out to pasture.

STAB IN BACK—The scratch sheet of the ACTU mimicked the "Wage-Earner" stabs the defense of Dr. Walter Bergmann, AFL teacher, right in the back by complaining that it's "hard" to defend him because he isn't doing enough red-baiting when he denies that he is not a Communist. What a sheet!



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2984 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9228 JOSEPH CAMPAN

UAW - BUICK VOTES STRIKE!

1,000 WALK OUT AGAINST SPEEDUP AS GM UPS PRODUCTION 50 PERCENT IN DEPT. 25

FLINT.—Buick workers, members of the CIO United Auto Workers, will vote Sunday, May 17, for strike action against a speedup increase of 50 percent. Sentiment is so great against General Motors speedup moves that workers want to strike immediately the vote is taken.

For several weeks pressure for increased production has been heavier than usual in Dept. 25 of Buick's Plant 10 here.

In addition to the two foremen in the department, four other company speedup men were set upon the workers. Things got so bad that workers could hardly sit

down for a few minutes for a bite to eat.

Workers had been on a 7-day week for months. On Thursday, April 30, the company asked for a 50 percent increase in production on the carrier line. This is a fairly new job which has never been timed.

On Friday, May 1, about 200

workers on Dept. 25 first and second shifts and the dynaflo assembly line stayed out of the plant. The men called in as being sick and the company sent "investigators" to almost all their homes.

On Saturday morning union district committeemen and members

(Continued on Page 15)



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1953

• NEWS FROM WESTERN MICHIGAN •

PLAN STRIKE VOTE TO DUMP ESCALATOR CLAUSE AT GRAND RAPIDS McINERNEY SPRING & WIRE LOCAL

Raw Deal for Negro Workers At Lakey Foundry, Muskegon

MUSKEGON.—Nowadays the name of Lakey Foundry is probably pretty well known among Negro workers in Kentucky and Alabama. And its name is mud.

A couple of months ago Lakey, which regularly employs about 1,600 workers and make castings for Continental Motors, Tecumseh, International Harvester, and automatic transmissions for Ford, Packard and Hudson, decided to hire workers from the South.

Not that the labor force in Muskegon was depleted. Even ex-Lakey employees got a "no" at the hiring gate. Quite possibly the company thought (mistakenly) that it could use an influx of inexperienced Southerners to weaken the power of UAW Local 403.

Company representatives went south and brought Negro workers to Lakey with honeyed—but unwritten—promises of guaranteed employment for three months or three months pay if there wasn't enough work.

At least five busloads arrived here—plus individuals the company shipped up by train. And then—just a week later—boom! The layoffs hit so hard that even seniority employees found themselves on the streets.

EMPLOYMENT at Lakey Foundry has its ups and downs. Right now Lakey workers are worrying about the possibility of a permanent downward trend.

"Labor-saving" devices are being installed.

The cupola (a shaft furnace used for melting iron) which used to be fed by hand by 23 workers has been replaced by an electric cupola manned by three men.

An electric crane replaces a worker-run crane.

In the core room, two men ran the old machines; now one man gets the same production of 360 cores on the new automatics—and the company slashed pay per 100 cores from \$8.50 to \$5.17 (the union stopped them from getting away with \$4.40). In Foundry 3 the super-duper Osborne machine runs 400 cores per hour, and it only takes two men to handle it. This machine cut off five core makers.

The workers are asking: "What happens to us when everything goes push-button?"

Some see a partial answer in the 30 hour week (at 40 hours pay, of course!)

Others are looking deeper into the justice and lasting power of an economic system which considers only profits for the few, not welfare of the many, and are beginning to say: "If workers and all the ordinary people ran this country and its big industries, everyone could benefit from improved production methods. We'd produce plenty—for all to enjoy at peace—and have leisure time for all." That's Socialism.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Strike sentiment is rising at McInerney Spring and Wire here as members of UAW Local 687 say: "No contract—No work."

The 1700 members of the local never saddled themselves with a five year contract—but they did agree to an escalator clause in the two year agreement which expired Monday.

Now they are determined—especially since two ranking wage cuts—to get rid of the escalator.

They are asking a 19c across-the-board raise.

Moreover—this is one local which intends to turn pious phrases about no-discrimination-in-hiring into actual inclusion of the Model FEP Clause in the contract.

Other demands in current negotiations—which may become strike demands if the company holds out—include more and better insurance; higher vacation pay; a permanent shift system; the annual wage.

In this plant, which makes seat springs for the Big Three and Hudson, workers have beaten back attempted speed through on-the-job actions. When the company took two men off the 11-man seat line and wanted the same 250-seat production, a slowdown soon convinced them to return the two. Last week in the Marshall Coiling Dept., when a foreman started to work and to "set the pace," the men simply sat down and hollered for 15-20 minutes until he quit.

Benton Harbor UE Union Shows the Way BEATING THE RATE-SLASHES AT WHIRLPOOL

BENTON HARBOR.—Most of the 3,000 workers at Whirlpool Corp. here are wise to company rate-slashing, and have learned how to beat it.

They are members of a fighting union—the independent United Electrical Workers (UE). They like that union's militant program so well that they overwhelmingly beat back a raid attempted two years ago by UAW-CIO, UAW-AFL and IUE-CIO—and they're ready to do a repeat performance if (as expected) IUE tries again.

With perhaps more venom than usual, the company (which also makes Kenmore washers for Sears) has been attempting to slash the piece work rates lately. It has managed to cut average hourly earnings from a high of \$2.42 to \$2.27—but part of the drop is based on the refusal of workers in some departments to produce more than the minimum (thus receiving only base pay) until the company stops its attempted speedup.

There have been several spontaneous slowdowns to hold on to the old rates—and the workers find that when they fight in this way, they win.

Part of UE Local 931's strength stems from its powerful steward system. There are 150 stewards for the 3,000 workers at Whirlpool—and most issues get settled right at the steward level. This beefs don't get lost in the swamp of endless arbitration.

Part of its strength also lies in the Negro-white unity which has been built up ever since the union organized the shop and forced management to drop its lily-white hiring policy. Now about 10 percent of the workers are Negroes, and the Local's president for years (until ill health forced his resignation) was a Negro worker.

Local 931 covers seven other shops in this area, and is at present seeking to organize three open shops (VM Corp., New Products, Modern Plastics.) The only mem-

ber shop which held out to date against hiring Negroes is a subsidiary of Remington Rand. The local is now seeking to set up a meeting between RR management and the NAACP, with the union's representatives sitting in, to change this.

Local 931 also takes the lead on many issues of community and national importance. For instance, former State Senator Stanley Nowak, who is being persecuted under the Walter-McCarran Act and faces loss of his prized citizenship, spoke before the steward's meetings of all three shifts recently, and was voted cordial support. A regular weekly radio program sponsored by the local has been offered to the Farmers Union to help organize local farmers against the price squeeze; and is always available when any union AFL, CIO or independent— is on strike. The UE secured AFL cooperation in a big campaign for retention of rent controls locally—which won support of the city commissions here and in neighboring St. Joseph.

How the Oil Monopolies Plan to Rook Farmers in W. Michigan

MARCELLUS, Mich.—Farmers here are just beginning to realize what a one-sided deal is being put on them by the oil monopoly-owned Wolverine Pipeline Co.

Representatives of the company, which fronts for Texas, City Service and Shell Oil, are going to farmers between East Chicago and Detroit to get the right to run a new pipeline through their properties.

Many southwest of here fell for the company representatives' line that new pipeline was needed for "national defense." They signed up unquestioningly on the company's terms—\$1 a rod for perpetual possession.

But some farmers did a little elementary arithmetic, and found that by signing up at \$1 a rod, after 50 to 60 years not only would the land involved be unproductive, but all the money received would have been spent on taxes for it and from then on the farmer himself would have to pay taxes for the company's benefit.

Reading the fine print in the

lease, those farmers who are hep to monopoly practices discovered that they would have to allow the company unlimited power to overrun their land, while compensation for damage done to crops was only promised for one year on annual crops, two on alfalfa. Actually, damaged land would not regain normal producing powers for at least four years.

The fine print also allows the company to lay more than one pipeline—for the same price.

A lawyer for the village of Marcellus forced company representatives to admit tacitly at a state Power Commission hearing that the real purpose of the pipeline is to provide more profits for the oil monopolies; that benefits would not be passed on to consumers.

Nevertheless, the Power Commission—as expected—ruled in the company's favor, and declared that unwilling farmers could have their land condemned under the right of eminent domain (supposedly in existence to benefit the public).

Unity Slates at Local 600 Nip Seizure by Reuther

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—Workers at the River Rouge plant gave a 2½ to 1 majority in their local election to Unity Coalition candidates who ran on a ticket urging wage increases, opposing wage cutting escalator five-year contracts and speedup, and spoke up for peace.

Carl Stellato was re-elected for the fourth time of this CIO United Auto Workers local snowing under, by a 2½ to one vote Gene Prato, handpicked candidate of Walter Reuther.

Stellato got 18,767 votes to Prato's 7,930. Six other candidates on the Unity Coalition ticket also

	Unity	Reuther
Vice President	John Orr	13,709 Nelson Samp
Financial Secretary	W. C. Grant	17,126 Jack Pellegrini
4-Year Trustee	Geo. Lamaque	15,154 F. Malone
2-Year Trustee	Johnnie Jones	15,157 Barney Toal
Sergeant-at-arms	Joe River	17,543 Johnny Tutro
Guide	Mex Sanchez	14,689 Frank Thorpe

got in without the necessity of a runoff.

In a runoff on the Unity Coalition ticket is William (Bill) Johnson, for recording secretary. He is running against Bill Hood, incumbent. Hood lined up with the Reuther ticket when the Coalition caucus voted to replace him. The

Unity Coalition caucus also voted to replace Pat Rice, vice president, with Jack Orr. Rice ran as an independent for president getting 2,393 votes. Johnson's vote was 12,817 to Hood's 10,451.

The election campaign was among the most colorful and dramatic.

(Continued on Page 15)

See Also Page 2 for Ford Story

New Peace Voices Panic McCarthyites

—See Page 4—

Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful, governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially maintaining silence on the Churchill proposals. But in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

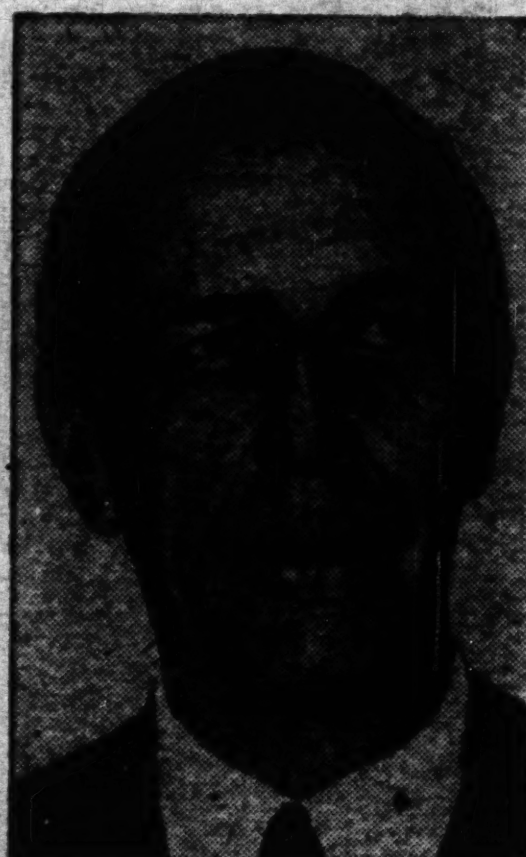
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions.

This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he



ALGER HISS

The RETAIL Bookseller

Publishers' Promotion Plans

A major advertising plan planned. SIX WEEKS TO GO. An extensive A circular is

THE STRANGE CASE OF ALGER HISS

Major advertising immediately following reviews. Review posters are available upon request.

PLANS FOR PROMOTING the book are shown in this clipping from the May edition of the Retail Bookseller, a trade publication for bookdealers.

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose exposure of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain rips the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1939, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Britain's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy." (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss

(Continued on Page 13)

• **THE NEW CHINA**, an eyewitness account by an American Negro worker—Louis A. Wheaton. —Page 5

• **A BRITISH WORKINGCLASS LEADER'S** view of the Steve Nelson frame-up, by William A. Gallacher, former member of the House of Commons. —Page 7

• **THE UE WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.** —Page 8

• **PLATO'S PLAN FOR A BOOK-BURNING OF HOMER** Ancient history with a modern meaning, by Ben Levine. —Page 12

• **LESTER RODNEY**, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11

• **EXCERPTS FROM THE IMPORTANT POLICY** statement of the General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers. —Page 3

• **48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN BIGGEST LABOR** FRAME-UP. —Page 2

• **McCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID.** —Page 6

• **TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH.** —Page 6

Worker Fund Campaign Lags Seriously

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING in from all points of the compass—Barre, Vt., the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis—containing bills of various denominations in the Workers' fund drive for \$100,000. They are ardent letters with phrases like these: "We want to help any way we can our workingclass paper that is one of the best answers to 'The Great Capital Robbery,'" or "It saddens me that this informative peace paper is in distress."

The writers are workingmen and workingwomen, housewives, professionals, and they reveal their appreciation of this newspaper's job in the American scene.

And yet the drive lags dangerously. Only \$18,700 of the total has been received. That lag jeopardizes this newspaper.

We know that many thousands more agree with those who have written us and sent their contributions. But agreement is not action.

The fact is that most of our readers appreciate the enormous responsibility this paper has—to spread the truth.

Our position on politics, on Labor, on the Negro people is confirmed almost daily and most of our readers know that.

It was even confirmed this week by James Reston, the foremost Washington correspondent of the New

York Times. We have always said that the militarists and the Big Business interests in America have humbugged our people with the Great Lie. Reston himself and thousands of others like him have spread the lie of "Red Imperialism," that the Soviet Union "pulls the strings" and what they call the "Communist world jumps like puppets."

But last Tuesday Reston admitted the following, writing about the latest proposals for big power conferences: "... when officials here (in Washington) are merely making public pronouncements they do not mind implying that the whole Communist world dances to the Kremlin's tune, but when they come up against fundamental questions such as who has power to end or begin wars, they have to pay respect to things that the propagandists sometimes like to ignore." He is trying to say an enormous thing softly and circuitously.

But his meaning is clear enough. He is confessing that it is a Big Lie when our authorities say the Soviet Union "orders" the national liberation movements to act, that the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Huk, the Africans "take orders from the Kremlin."

The letters coming into our office reveal that our readers recognize we tell the truth and we fight for it, whereas the commercial newspapers are built on lies.

But not enough letters with contributions are arriving.

ABOUT \$1,000 has been brought in by individuals. So we reach the total of \$18,700. And so our paper is in danger. We urge our readers who have already collected certain sums and are holding them until they are larger, not to wait.

The point is this: Most of our readers are not responding as fast as history requires. We may well be at a turning point in the world's struggle for peace: the entire world, with the exception of our governing forces, are pulling for a meeting of the Big Powers to resolve their differences across the conference table.

What is needed to make that certain, to prevent World War III, is the expression of the concerted will of America's people.

This paper alone carries on the fight for peace. And it must flourish, reach new thousands of Americans. It can only do that with your help.

It needs, right now, a prompt and successful conclusion of the campaign for \$100,000.

For the hundreds of letters that have arrived, we need thousands. And when you boil that down to individuals, it most likely means YOU.

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

There has been active picketing since. The pickets operated from a small coffee and sandwich cabin some distance away.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs, another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe." The prison is "dirty, filthy and run down," the reporter declared. One of the two toilets doesn't

(Continued on Page 13)



VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 600, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

Ford Local Vote Victory for Autonomy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Dearborn, Mich.

MEMBERS OF FORD Local 600-UAW chalked up an important victory in the election for local officers by beating back the second all-out attempt by Walter Reuther to seize this largest unit of the United Automobile Workers.

Just as the Ford workers rallied and beat out the candidates of Reuther when he placed an administrator over the local one year ago, again Reuther's hand-picked candidates were snuffed under when the ballots were counted.

The monopoly press ran eight column headlines, "Reuther Routed in Ford Election" after the vote was announced that the Unity Coalition ticket headed by incumbent president Carl Stellato had won by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930 against the Reuther candidate, Gene Prato.

OF THE EIGHT candidates running on the plantwide Unity Coalition ticket headed by Stellato, seven of them won without a runoff. William Johnson (Unity ticket) will face William Hood (right wing ticket) for recording secretary in a run-off May 26.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George La-Marque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,108 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the

plant voted. With the exception of the Production Foundry where Horace Sheffield, International Representative won the building presidency, the Reuther right wing ticket was rebuffed in its concentrated effort to unseat particularly left wing progressive building leaders.

THE REUTHER "line" in the election was to try to get Ford workers to believe that the local operates outside of the whole UAW-CIO and election of Reuther's candidates would bring Local 600 "back into the UAW."

This was accompanied with widely circulated threats to lift 600's charter, expulsion from the UAW, a new set of administrators over 600, a return of the Un-American Committee.

The atmosphere in which the election was conducted was a continuation of the fierce attack on the local at the 14th UAW convention where the five progressive shop leaders, Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Locke, John Gallo, Paul Boatin were barred from running for office by the steamroller block of Reuther.

The monopoly press boasted that Reuther "was moving in" and that the whole International was going to work with all its funds to

(Continued on Page 13)

POINT OF ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan Max

A majority of the world now wants Big-Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that would be the democratic way. But Washington believes in the Republican way of

subliminal self edit

subliminal self edit

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This

is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Harney, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

- "We're not talking strikes at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

- "There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

- "If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any 'reasonable' offer from the industry."

The Wall Street Journal warned steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

The big business paper speculated that the steelworkers got their "fill" of strikes in 1952, that they don't want a repeat performance, that "not in 17 years experience has the steelworkers called nationwide strikes two years running."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of

(Continued on Page 13)



Scene from the film, "Concert of Stars," now playing in Chicago at the Cinema Annex Theatre.

HARVESTER STORY

Speedup, Sickness ...And Then Death

CHICAGO.—After 27 years of hard labor at International Harvester, an aged worker should be entitled to a decent retirement in a comfortable home.

But 73-year-old Edward Tankersley, who had burned out his health trying to keep up with the speed-up at Harvester, found no comfort.

In his dilapidated, unpaid-for home at 3703 South Ellis, he spent his brief retirement as a bed-ridden invalid. His wife, Mrs.

Evelyn Tankersley, told how he coughed constantly, straining his diseased heart.

The coughing was the result of the years of working in paint dust and spray at Harvester. "He hasn't been well a day since his retirement," said his wife.

Last week, while the aged Negro worker was home alone, fire broke out in the little ramshackle house where he lived.

Tankersley was unable to move from his bed. His charred body was found there later.

Form Women's Group On Hyndman Case

CHICAGO.—The formation of a Women's Committee to Free Katherine Hyndman was announced this week by Mrs. Dorothy Weber, the group's secretary. Mrs. Hyndman has been denied bail and imprisoned in the Crown Point, Indiana county jail for seven months under the Walter-McCarran Act. The committee's address is 431 South Dearborn, Room 325.

One of the first activities of the committee, it was also disclosed, will be a tea to honor the courageous and aged mother of Katherine Hyndman, Mrs. Theresa Erlich. The affair will take place Sunday, May 17, 3 p.m. at 4951 South Lake Park Ave.

"The right to bail," the committee declared in a statement, "is a basic right—fought for, won and protected by the American people throughout this nation's history. The continued imprisonment of Katherine Hyndman undermines

this precious right for all Americans."

THE Walter-McCarran Act gives the Attorney General the arbitrary power to arrest non-citizens in deportation proceedings and hold them without bail in concentration camp manner indefinitely. Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart, is challenging this provision of the law on May 22 before the Circuit Court of Appeals here to test a lower court's decision upholding her imprisonment.

"The continued denial of bail in this case," stated the committee, "sets a dangerous precedent especially for millions of foreign-born Americans. If bail can be denied Katherine Hyndman, others can similarly be kept in jail indefinitely."

"On the other hand, the release of Katherine Hyndman on bail would greatly strengthen the fight against this un-American, concentration camp practice. It would help safeguard the rights of 14 million foreign-born Americans, and would aid the campaign to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law."

ACTIVITIES planned by the committee include:

- A program of supplying speakers before women's organizations to unfold the facts in Mrs. Hyndman's case, and the threat of the Walter-McCarran law.

- A protest campaign of letters to the Attorney General demanding that he reestablish the right to bail for non-citizens and grant Mrs. Hyndman bail.

- Issuing a new brochure on Katherine Hyndman and her imprisonment.

The Women's Committee urged all democratic-minded Americans to write Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., in Washington, D. C., demanding that he order Mrs. Hyndman released on bail.

Both Packing Unions Demand Pay Increase

CHICAGO.—A demand for a wage increase has been served on the big packers by the AFL and CIO packinghouse unions. A reopening of the packing contracts on 60 days notice will set the stage for what is expected to be a major wage battle in the industry,



THE HARD-PRESSED STRIKERS at Lever Bros. in Hammond, threatened with a court injunction, have been compelled to halt mass picketing. The strike of CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, which has been going on since March 20, remains solid.

AT A FIVE-STATE "progress meeting" of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held here last week, President Dan W. Tracy alerted the union for tough battles on wage increases. "Reaction has set in," he said, "as a result of the Republican election victory."

AS A RESULT of the recent walkout in the Gary coke plant of U. S. Steel, the workers have won partial gains on the grievances involved in the walkout, protective clothing, elimination of gas fumes, speedup.

IN SPITE of the disaster at the Haber Corp., employers here are up in arms about a safety proposal made by Arvid Tienison, of the Illinois State Department of Labor, to forestall the recurrence of similar explosions. Tienison called for an automatic switch in every plant which grinds or polishes aluminum which would shut off the machines whenever the ventilating system fails.

Negro Labor Council Links FEPC, Job Campaign at Sears Roebuck

CHICAGO.—The stepping up the fight to crack job discrimination at Sears was linked up with the fight for a state FEPC at a conference of the Chicago Negro Labor Council here last weekend.

Chatman Wailes, executive secretary of the Council, stressed the Sears fight.

The conference resolved to intensify the fight to correct the deplorable position to which working women are relegated and Negro women in particular.

Sally Kearney, delegate of Local 208 ILWU, told the conference that "with the rapid decline in employment, we Negro women realize just how close we are to the kitchens and baby-nursing again. Some concrete steps must be taken to guarantee not only more jobs for Negro women but to see that our hard-earned gains

are not destroyed." Said John Hamilton, Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers, "Every thinking individual should do his utmost for peace because should we let these warmongers plunge us into a third world war some bombs will certainly drop on Chicago soil this time. And Col. McCormick has only one bomb shelter and there is no room in there for the workers, it's just for McCormick and his warmongering friends."

Mr. Earl Abel, West Side Council leader, lashed the notorious thought-control Broyles bills which are designed to silence all opposition to Jim Crow and war. Tears flowed down his cheeks when he told the audience that his brother has just been removed wounded from the battlefield in Korea for the second time.

Call Emergency Parley To Stop Broyles Bills

CHICAGO.—The Civil Rights Congress has issued a call for an emergency conference to defeat the Broyles bills to be held Monday, May 25, 8 p.m., at the Greek Workers Hall, 522 So. Halsted St.

"Stop McCarthyism in Illinois" was the rallying cry of the call directed to all defenders of the constitutional rights of the people of Illinois.

Trade unions, civic and community organizations, youth and church groups, national and fraternal organizations are urged to send delegates to this conference aimed at coordinating the mounting opposition to the Broyles bills.

"There is still time to defeat the Broyles bills," the call stated. "The opposition to these witch hunt, police state, thought control measures is growing. They must and can be stopped in the House of the Illinois legislature."

The conference will seek to en-

list the widest range of organizations and opinions to prove that it is still possible to defeat these vicious measures.

THE FIGHT against the Broyles bills has united more people than any other issue in the history of the state of Illinois. The broad character of the fight is indicated by the following organizations already on record against the 1953 Broyles bills:

Chicago Daily News, Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago Bar Association, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago chapter, Decalogue Society of Lawyers, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, American Civil Liberties Union, Chicago Division, American Association of University Professors, University of Illinois and Normal State Teachers College chapters, Northwestern University College of Law, Citizens School Committee, University of Chicago

with the workers strengthened by the unity which has been developing between the two unions.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers announced its wage demand on the eve of a national wage conference which was scheduled for May 15-17 at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago with 400 delegates from locals throughout the country.

AMONG the numerous resolutions submitted to that parley was one from District One (Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana), calling for a 20-cent an hour wage increase across the board.

The UPWA's demand for a reopening of wages was served on the "Big Four" packers—Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—on behalf of 80,000 workers.

Another 50,000 workers in the "Big Four" plants, members of the AFL Amlagated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, have announced they will renege their master contracts on wages.

The AFL's union was reached at a week-long national conference at the Sherman Hotel here.

BOTH UNIONS are also looking toward the Aug. 11 second contract reopener date, at which time the packinghouse workers can file demands for a health and welfare program.

In spite of the widespread safety hazards and industrial disease which plagues workers in this industry, there is no health and hospitalization program in effect.

The Chicago Wilson Local 25, UPWA-CIO, declared this week that "we have a great need for an immediate substantial increase in our wages." At present, the wage minimum in packing is \$1.45 an hour.

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9196.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

What's On?

HEAR new evidence in the Rosenberg case! Mass meeting Thursday evening, May 28, 8 p.m., Carlin Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 416 S. Michigan. Main speaker: Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of a co-defendant in the Rosenberg Case. Admission 75c, incl. tax.

RESERVE Sat., July 4 for the AN National Peace Picnic Program, special events, prizes, Santa Fe Park, 61st and Wolf Sts. Sponsored by Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Now Playing

CONCERT OF STARS

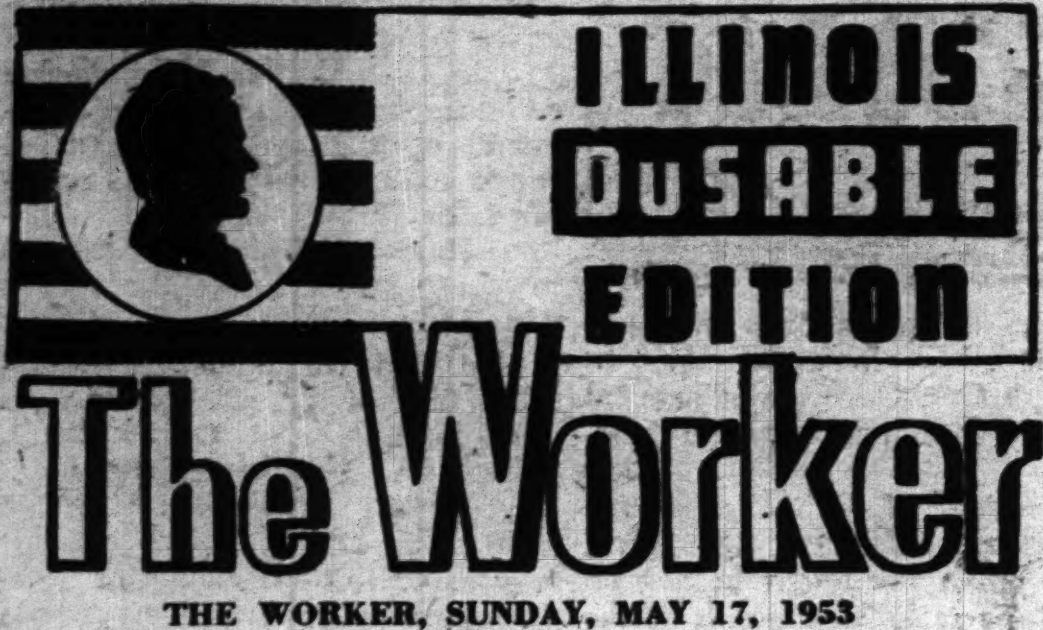
CINEMA ANNEX

Madison and Kedzie

Steel Locals Here Prepare for Battle

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Because their living standards are tied up in the negotiations now opening across the nation, 100,000 steel workers in this area this week began preparing for a major wage battle. Large meetings were being held in South Chicago, the Southwest



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1953

Toolmakers Hold Out for 30 Cents

CHICAGO.—A tool and die makers strike against 25 Chicago shops held solid this week, with the union refusing flatly to settle for anything less than a 30-cent wage increase.

Two companies gave in since the strike of 1,000 workers started on May 1. Several others had agreed on the 30-cent boost before the strike began.

However, the Tool and Die Institute, employers association, has held most of its members to a pledge that they would not give in to the union's demands.

"We're digging in for a long battle," Joseph Vrechek, business representative of International Association of Machinists Lodge 113, told *The Worker*.

Strikebreakers were being used against the union at the several of the larger plants. At Ceco Steel Products Corp., in Cicero, two IAM pickets were arrested and charged with blocking a truck.

They are Edward J. Pianowski and Henry Marshall, both members of Lodge 113, the big tool and die makers lodge.

The union has described its wage demand as one "without horse-trading."

"We're entitled to 30 cents an hour and we intend to get

it," a spokesman said. "Some of the employers have been willing to pay it and we have pledged to them that we are not going to settle for anything less with anyone else."

A number of other AFL unions in this area were on the firing line for wages this week:

- The inside dairy workers and dairy drivers locals of the AFL Teamsters were prepared to strike for a \$6 weekly wage boost, improved vacations and a return to the seven-day a week delivery system.

- Chicago's transit workers, members of the AFL Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, have set June 1 as the deadline on their wage demands.

- Six AFL unions have voted to strike the Argonne National Laboratories atomic research plant at Lemont, Ill. They are asking 25 cents an hour and have been offered six cents. The 650 workers are members of Local 321 of the Building Service Employees, Local 726 of the Teamsters, Local 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 514 of the Plumbers, Painters District Council No. 10 and Local 1954 of the Carpenters.

Side and in Lake County, Ind. to line up the entire membership of the CIO United Steelworkers behind a fighting wage policy.

"We'll win only so much as we're prepared to fight for," was the way one member of the union's national wage policy committee put it.

SPEAKING at the large union rallies were I. W. Abel, national secretary-treasurer of the USA-CIO, District Director Joseph Germano and local members of the 150-man committee which launched the union's wage fight at the recent meeting in Atlantic City.

The schedule of rallies included one in Harvey, Ill. on Monday night and one in East Chicago on Thursday night involving the East Chicago and Gary sub-districts.

Purpose of these rallies was:

- To bring reports to the membership on the wage policy adopted at Atlantic City.

- To begin preparations for a fight, with the possibility that a strike may come any time after June 30.

THERE has been no announcement of the steel wage demand. But the steel companies and the large anti-labor newspapers in this region have been speculating that the union would ask 15 cents or even less.

Indiana Harbor sub-district director Lester Thornton said this week that this was just "guessing."

The announced wage policy calls for a "general" wage increase. There has been widespread concern over the plight of lowest paid workers in steel who get \$1.43½ an hour. While the union's wage statement did not mention special demands to raise the bottom scales, it did call for "the elimination of all existing geographical wage differentials."

Simultaneously with the U.S. Steel wage talks, negotiations were slated to open with the Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube managements.

While some of the contracts in the steel fabricating plants are not being reopened at this time, all steel workers will be affected by the wage pattern established in basic steel.

Overflow Peace Rally Is Reply to Mobsters

CHICAGO.—They stood in the aisles at People's Auditorium last Saturday night in a rousing rally that echoed the cry for an accord between the U. S. and the USSR.

The hall was too small to hold the crowd that came to call for peace. But this is the hall where the meeting had to be held—to answer the pro-war mobsters who four weeks before had stopped a peace meeting here with violence and vandalism.

This time, there were no hoodlum attacks, no fascist DP's armed with clubs.

This was a stirring demonstration which symbolized the words of Rev. W. Darr, Jr., Congregationalist minister and Secretary of the World Peace Council:

"No little band of imported hoodlums and Hitlerites will stop

the movement of the people toward world peace and friendship."

THAT WAS the theme of the meeting—the peace forces vs. gangsterism, on a local and on an international scale.

"We are moving into a period of the people's diplomacy," said Rev. Darr, "of the people telling their governments what to do."

The loud roar in the People's Auditorium this time was not the savage cry of a bloodthirsty mob, but the vigorous assent to a resolution calling for peace in Korea.

The scene here was in vivid contrast to the devastation on April 12, when the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship called a meeting to honor the memory of Franklin

D. Roosevelt and Joseph V. Stalin, planners of post-war peace.

At that time, a band of DP's raided the meeting before it began, clubbed the small group who had arrived early, burned peace literature and wrecked the hall.

AROUSING Chicagoans decided that the scheduled meeting would be held peacefully, with the same speakers and the same purpose. This time, however, all arrangements were made for the protection of the meeting.

As Hollywood writer John Howard Lawson told the audience, "The people of Chicago have answered McCarthyism and the bonfire of books on the streets of Chicago."

'FOLKS, YOU AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET'



House Hearings Open Tuesday on Broyles Bills

CHICAGO.—A crucial showdown on the Broyles Bills takes place in Springfield on Tuesday, May 19, when organizations opposing the bills will mobilize for the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee.

Numerous groups are spending this week-end seeing members of the committee at their homes before they leave for Springfield.

The Chicago members of the House committee are: Arrington (chairman), Brouillet, De Vuono, Noble W. Lee, Pollack, Reum, Sprague, Thou, Yacullo, Clark, De Tolve, Euzzino, Lelivelt, Nelson, Romano, Wendt.

Townstate members are: Welker (vice-chairman), Vandalia; Allison, Pekin; Branson, Centralia; Burhans, Peoria; Cutler, Lewistown; H. S. Green, West York; Hugh Green, Jacksonville; Groshong, East Alton; Horsley, Springfield; Paterson, Princeton; Siemer, Effingham; Soderstrom, Streator; Bairstow, Waukegan; Dixon, Belleville; Downey, Joliet; Ferguson, Decatur; Kidwell, Mattoon; Priehs, Pana; Shapiro, Kankakee; Stengel, Rock Island; Sullivan, Springfield; Taylor, Effingham.

A LARGE ad appeared in the Chicago Daily News this week calling on Illinois citizens to help defeat the two fascist-like bills. The ad was inserted by the Chicago Committee for Academic and Professional Freedom, headed by Prof. Anton J. Carlson.

The committee called for letters and delegations to members of the Illinois House and to Governor Stratton expressing opposition to the bills.

Indicative of the broad opposition to the bills was a statement issued this week by Dr. Henry P. Rusk, Dean Emeritus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, condemning the bills as a barrier to scientific research.

Dean Rusk's statement, printed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said that he was "astounded by a report that a wit-

ness at a hearing on (Broyles) Senate Bill 102 was assured that it is not the intent of this bill to interfere with the right of scientists to say what they honestly think, but merely to see that they think right."

A NUMBER of Chicago organizations last week held protest meetings against the Broyles bills. One such meeting by the newly-formed South Side chapter of the Independent Voters of Illinois heard a talk on the dangerous character of the bills by Louis Alexander, a member of the Board of Directors of the I.V.I.

At a meeting in the First Unitarian Church on the South Side, speakers against the Broyles Bills were Prof. Don Meiklejohn of the University of Chicago and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of the KAM Temple.

A group of trade union leaders here announced this week that a labor legislative conference would be held in Springfield on May 21, with the Broyles Bills as one of the major targets.

THE Chicago Daily News, in an editorial, lashed out against the Broyles Bills as providing for a "baseless inquisition" with the purpose of "pillorying the innocent and harrying a mere holder of a wrong idea."

The News pointed out that the previous Broyles Commission, which these bills would renew, "did produce a lot of stupid proposals in the area of thought control."

"It did reveal," said the editorial, "that some of its sponsors regarded civil rights as a privilege to be enjoyed only by citizens whose ideas, expressions or activities happen to coincide with the commission's."

An explanation as to why the bills did pass the state Senate recently was contained this week in statement by State Senator Marshall Korshak, appearing in the Hyde Park Herald.

"The answer," he said, "is a testimonial to McCarthyism."

Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

★

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially maintaining silence on the Churchill proposals. But in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

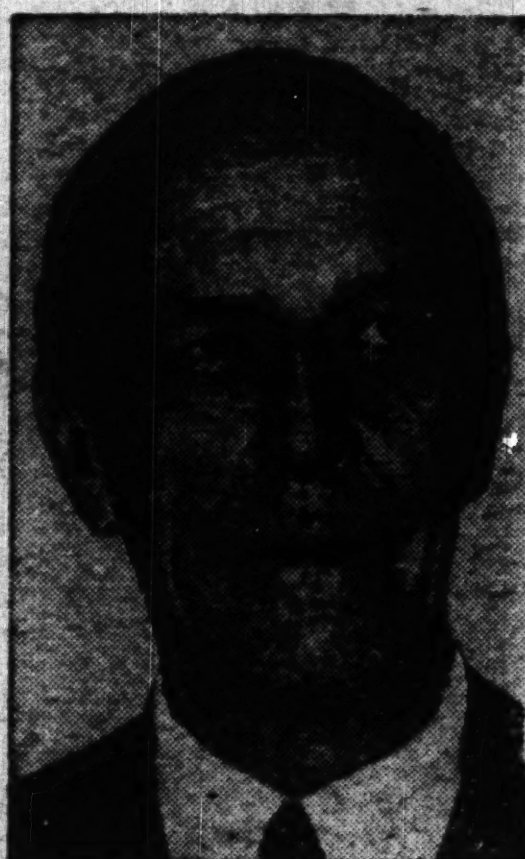
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions.

This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he



ALGER HISS

The RETAIL Bookseller

Publishers' Promotion Plans

A major advertising campaign is planned. SIX WEEKS TO GO. An extensive circular is available.

THE STRANGE CASE OF ALGER HISS

Major advertising immediately following reviews. Review posters are available upon request.

PLANS FOR PROMOTING the book are shown in this clipping from the May edition of the Retail Bookseller, a trade publication for bookdealers.

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose expose of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain, has the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1939, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Britain's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy." (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss

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- A BRITISH WORKINGCLASS LEADER'S view of the Steve Nelson frame-up, by William A. Gallacher, former member of the House of Commons. —Page 7
- THE UE WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. —Page 8
- PLATO'S PLAN FOR A BOOK-BURNING OF HOMER Ancient history with a modern meaning, by Ben Levine. —Page 12

- LESTER RODNEY, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11
- EXCERPTS FROM THE IMPORTANT POLICY statement of the General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers. —Page 3
- 48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN BIGGEST LABOR FRAME-UP. —Page 2
- MCCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID. —Page 6
- TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH. —Page 6

Worker Fund Campaign Lags Seriously

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING in from all points of the compass—Barre, Vt., the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis—containing bills of various denominations in the Workers' fund drive for \$100,000. They are ardent letters with phrases like these: "We want to help any way we can our workingclass paper that is one of the best answers to 'The Great Capitol Robbery,'" or "It saddens me that this informative peace paper is in distress."

The writers are workmen and workingwomen, housewives, professionals, and they reveal their appreciation of this newspaper's job in the American scene.

And yet the drive lags dangerously. Only \$18,700 of the total has been received. That lag jeopardizes this newspaper.

We know that many thousands more agree with those who have written us and sent their contributions. But agreement is not action.

The fact is that most of our readers appreciate the enormous responsibility this paper has—to spread the truth.

Our position on politics, on Labor, on the Negro people is confirmed almost daily and most of our readers know that.

It was even confirmed this week by James Reston, the foremost Washington correspondent of the New

York Times. We have always said that the militarists and the Big Business interests in America have humbugged our people with the Great Lie. Reston himself and thousands of others like him have spread the lie of "Red Imperialism," that the Soviet Union "pulls the strings" and what they call the "Communist world jumps like puppets."

But last Tuesday Reston admitted the following, writing about the latest proposals for big power conferences: "... when officials here (in Washington) are merely making public pronouncements they do not mind implying that the whole Communist world dances to the Kremlin's tune, but when they come up against fundamental questions such as who has power to end or begin wars, they have to pay respect to things that the propagandists sometimes like to ignore." He is trying to say an enormous thing softly and circuitously.

But his meaning is clear enough. He is confessing that it is a Big Lie when our authorities say the Soviet Union "orders" the national liberation movements to act, that the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Huks, the Africans "take orders from the Kremlin."

The letters coming into our office reveal that our readers recognize we tell the truth and we fight for it, whereas the commercial newspapers are built on lies.

But not enough letters with contributions are arriving.

ABOUT \$1,000 has been brought in by individuals. So we reach the total of \$18,700. And so our paper is in danger. We urge our readers who have already collected certain sums and are holding them until they are larger, not to wait.

The point is this: Most of our readers are not responding as fast as history requires. We may well be at a turning point in the world's struggle for peace: the entire world, with the exception of our governing forces, are pulling for a meeting of the Big Powers to resolve their differences across the conference table.

What is needed to make that certain, to prevent World War III, is the expression of the concerted will of America's people.

This paper alone carries on the fight for peace. And it must flourish, reach new thousands of Americans. It can only do that with your help.

It needs, right now, a prompt and successful conclusion of the campaign for \$100,000.

For the hundreds of letters that have arrived, we need thousands. And when you boil that down to individuals, it most likely means YOU.

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

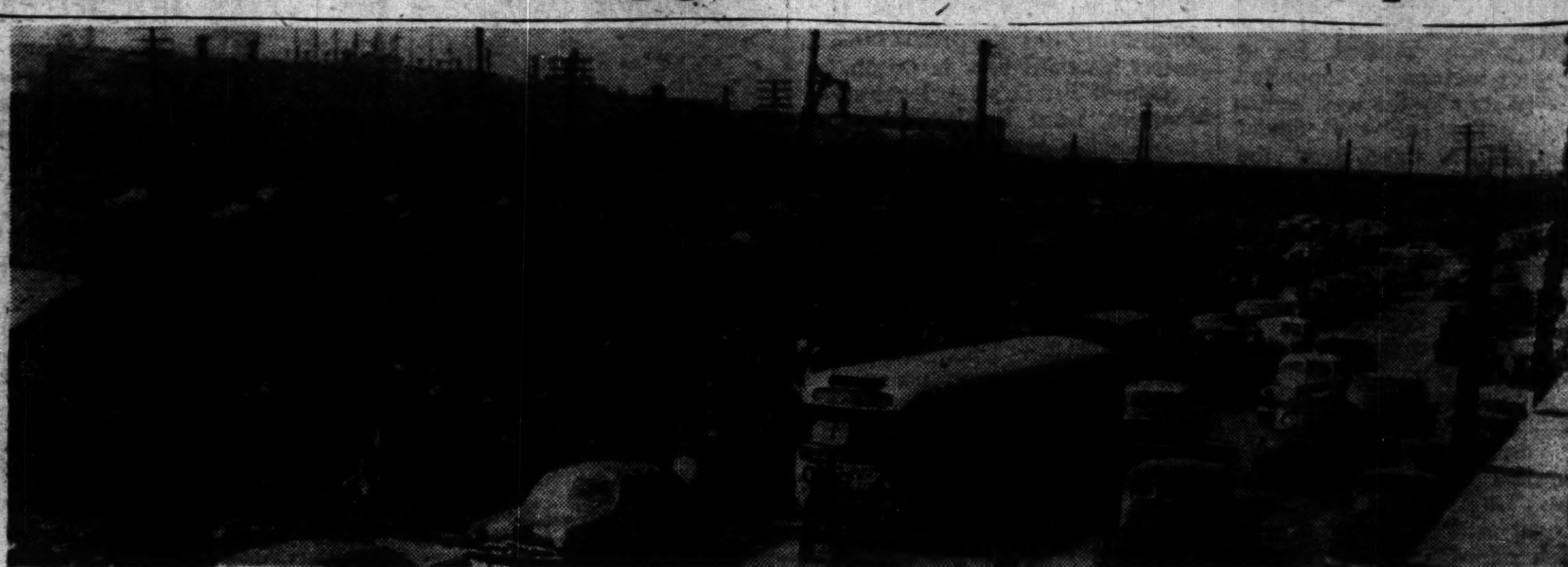
There has been active picketing since. The pickets operated from a small coffee and sandwich cabin some distance away.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs, another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe." The prison is "dirty, filthy and run down," the reporter declared. One of the "two toilets" in the prison is "a hole in the ground."



VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 600, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

Ford Local Vote Victory for Autonomy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Dearborn, Mich.

MEMBERS OF FORD Local 600-UAW chalked up an important victory in the election for local officers by beating back the second all-out attempt by Walter Reuther to seize this largest unit of the United Automobile Workers.

Just as the Ford workers rallied and beat out the candidates of Reuther when he placed an administratorship over the local one year ago, again Reuther's hand-picked candidates were snowed under when the ballots were counted.

The monopoly press ran eight column headlines, "Reuther Routed in Ford Election" after the vote was announced that the Unity Coalition ticket headed by incumbent president Carl Stellato had won by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930 against the Reuther candidate, Gene Prato.

OF THE EIGHT candidates running on the plantwide Unity Coalition ticket headed by Stellato, seven of them won without a runoff. William Johnson (Unity ticket) will face William Hood (right wing ticket) for recording secretary in a run-off May 26.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George La-Marque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,109 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the

plant voted. With the exception of the Production Foundry where Horace Sheffield, International Representative won the building presidency, the Reuther right wing ticket was rebuffed in its concentrated effort to unseat particularly left wing progressive building leaders.

THE REUTHER "line" in the election was to try to get Ford workers to believe that the local operates outside of the whole UAW-CIO and election of Reuther's candidates would bring Local 600 "back into the UAW."

This was accompanied with widely circulated threats to lift 600's charter, expulsion from the UAW, a new set of administrators over 600, a return of the Un-American Committee.

The atmosphere in which the election was conducted was a continuation of the fierce attack on the local at the 14th UAW convention where the five progressive shop leaders, Dave Moore, Nelson Davis, Ed Locke, John Gallo, Paul Boatin were barred from running for office by the steamroller block of Reuther.

The monopoly press boasted that Reuther "was moving in" and that the whole International was going to work with all its funds to

(Continued on Page 13)

POINT OF ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan Max

A majority of the world now wants Big Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that's what the Big Powers have been doing since the war.

Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This

is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Harney, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

• "We're not talking strike at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

• "There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

• "If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any 'reasonable' offer from the industry."

The Wall Street Journal warned steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

The big business paper speculated that the steelworkers got their "fill" of strikes in 1952, that they don't want a repeat performance, that "not in 17 years experience has the steelworkers called nationwide strikes two years running."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of

(Continued on Page 13)

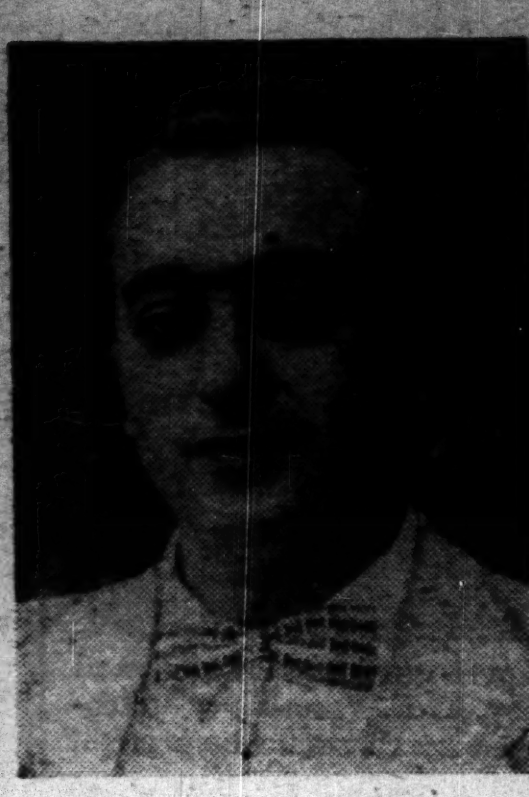
Free Nelson! Save Ben Careathers Life!



STEVE NELSON



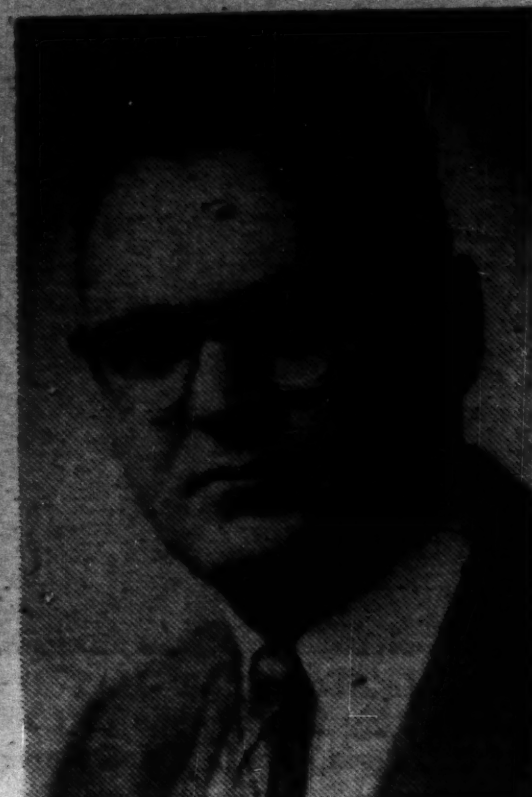
BEN CAREATHERS



ANDREW ONDA



JAMES E. DOLSEN



IRVING WEISSMAN

STEVE NELSON and his co-defendants, shown above, are currently on trial in Pittsburgh on frame-up charges under the notorious Smith Act. At the same time, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is slated to hear Nelson's appeal, May 25, against his 20-year sentence under the state "sedition" act. An eight-state Civil Rights Congress conference in Pittsburgh last week urged the following actions: wires, letters, delegations to Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, demanding reversal of Nelson's 20-year sentence; demands to U. S. Attorney Boyle, Pittsburgh, for severance for Ben Careathers from the Smith Act proceedings, due to his serious illness.

Careathers Life Now in Danger

PITTSBURGH, May 11. — Ben Careathers' chances to survive a case of tuberculosis are involved in the decision that Judge Rabe F. Marsh will make this week on the Negro leader's motion for severance from the Smith Act trial here.

The trial resumes Monday, May 18, after a three-week recess. Defendants include Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, as well as Careathers.

Careathers is seriously ill. Physicians at the Tuberculosis Hospital, where the Negro leader is a patient, find that he needs several months of continuous hospital treatment to recover from the

white plague.

The judge is expected to rule on Careathers' motion within the next few days. Meanwhile the hospital records have been turned over to Dr. Joseph A. Perrone, the court-appointed physician who wants to rush the Negro leader back into court. Dr. Perrone admits that Careathers is affected by tuberculosis, but asserts he is able to go on trial.

Dr. Perrone is the private physician of Judge Michael A. Musmanno. He is also a political sponsor of the witchhunting judge.

Judge Marsh meanwhile has denied the following defense motions: (1) for a directed verdict of acquittal; (2) for a mistrial on account of vicious press, radio and

television propaganda, and (3) for a dismissal of the charges against Nelson and Dolsen on the grounds of "double jeopardy."

Both Nelson and Dolsen were convicted on similar charges, with similar Marxist books as prosecution "evidence" and with some of the same stoolpigeons in State "sedition" trials.

Defense Attorney Bertram Edises has been sick. He had to make defense arguments on the motions from a chair. He needs more time to recuperate.

Judge Marsh, however, without consultation with the defendants and disregarding their rights to determine their own legal counsel, has notified attorney Hymen Schlesinger that "the court will require his presence at the rest of the trial so he could step in and complete the case, if necessary."

Not only is Schlesinger unacquainted with the proceedings during the months of trial in which he did not participate, but he is himself under scandalous attack by the red-baiters in the press here and over the radio. The local bar association has set June 8 for a hearing on the charges of "communism" made against him.

appealed to all groups to join in battling for democratic principles there.

Brayton Bryant, assistant to the executive director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, has also condemned Levittown, and declared that "a change in Levittown's lilywhite-occupancy policy would be a major step toward furthering democratic housing."

The American Friends Service Committee, the Human Relations Council of Bucks County, the Negro Labor Council of this area, and the Negro press have also been leaders in the widespread campaign for a change in both jobs and housing in the Delaware valley.

A SPOKESMAN for the Bucks County Human Relations Council, working with families in the area to back this program, aptly linked the struggle for both jobs and housing in the Delaware valley industries, in a letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin declaring:

"According to estimates, there be several thousand Negro citizens employed in U. S. Steel's new plant here and allied plants. But neither at Levittown nor at Fairless Hills — involving 20,000 new homes in both developments can a Negro buy a home. . . .

"It is our conviction that an industrial progress which leaves principles behind is not befitting to American democracy."

U.S. STEEL HIRES ONLY 30 NEGROES AT NEW PLANT

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA. — The vast new, sprawling, housing developments just outside this city, at Levittown and Fairless Hills, have been dedicated by their industrial builders to twin forms of jimerow, —discrimination in both jobs and housing.

Both at Levittown and at Fairless Hills, built presumably to house some 100,000 persons, a lily-white policy prevails and is openly defended by the housing magnates owning the developments.

What this means in terms of jobs for Negroes in the new industries opening up in the Delaware valley is already clear in the employment picture at the huge Fairless Works of United States Steel which opened last month.

Only 39 Negroes were employed at the mill, according to a report in the April issue of Civil Liberties Record, published by the American Civil Liberties Union.

EVER SINCE the announcement of the new developments civil liberties organizations have been working to prevent crystallization of the jimerow pattern.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which had led a national campaign against the policies of Levittown, both here and on Long Island, has called the project a "monster of discrimination" and

To Mark Birth Of Whitman

CAMDEN, N. J. — The annual celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday will take place this year at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 31, it was announced last week by the Camden Whitman Celebration Committee. The public is invited to attend.

Cultural workers and admirers of Whitman who are carrying forward the democratic tradition of the poet's work will pay their respects, as they have done for many years, at the beautiful wooded tomb of America's national poet at Harleigh Cemetery, Camden.

There will be selected readings from Whitman, as well as brief remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home 330 Mickle Street.

Harleigh Cemetery is located at 1703 Haddon Ave., Camden, about 10 minutes ride by bus or car from the Camden Philadelphia Bridge. Visitors from Philadelphia can take buses from 13th and Market St.

On Saturday afternoon, July 11, another pilgrimage to Harleigh Cemetery is planned, paying homage both to Whitman and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is buried near the poet.

Philadelphia can take buses from 13th and Market St.

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Philadelphia can take buses from 13th and Market St.

Capitol Roundup

WASHINGTON

WATCH YOUR POCKET.

Pressure for a national sales tax has increased among GOPers as a result of the inability to bring the armaments budget anywhere near balance. Economy-minded Congressmen are determined on tax reduction regardless of the budget situation. But tax reduction to them means letting the excess profits tax die, reduction of corporation taxes and putting an upper limit on incomes that can be taxed. Only alternative for raising funds is viewed as a national sales tax. Propaganda is being spread far and wide that a sales tax is the most "equitable" levy.

GIVEAWAY DEPT: Standard Oil of New Jersey is dickering with Office of Alien Property (bossed by Attorney General Brownell) for valuable oil patents. Effect, if the Rockefeller corporation succeeds, would be to make the monopoly even more powerful.

TAKEAWAY DEPT: Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) protested to Secretary Hobby on the proposed budget which cuts aid to education, even school lunches. Mrs. Hobby has stated the meaning of a war economy in clearer terms than any other Administration official. "First things must come first," said the country's first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. By this she meant armaments must come first—even if schools,

cancer and heart research must suffer.

A GROUP of 20 Democratic Congressmen have sponsored a resolution to hold down the interest rates on federal bonds. Effect of the first higher interest bonds issued by Treasury Secretary Humphrey has been to raise interest charges on home mortgages, installment debts and loans to farmers and small businessmen.

IT TOOK only one day for Celler (D-NY) to get confirmation of his charge of a series of "cavitations" by Eisenhower to Joe McCarthy. One day after Celler made his charge Theodore Kagan was compelled to resign from his post in the United States Commissioner's office in Germany. Kagan was on the carpet for protesting the gumshoeing of McCarthy's snoopers. Roy Cohn and David Schine.

THE SENATE Appropriation Committee voted against the action of the House in cutting out appropriations for 35,000 low-cost public housing units. Some Senators have indicated they will fight to reverse the action of the Committee and kill public housing when the measure reaches the floor.

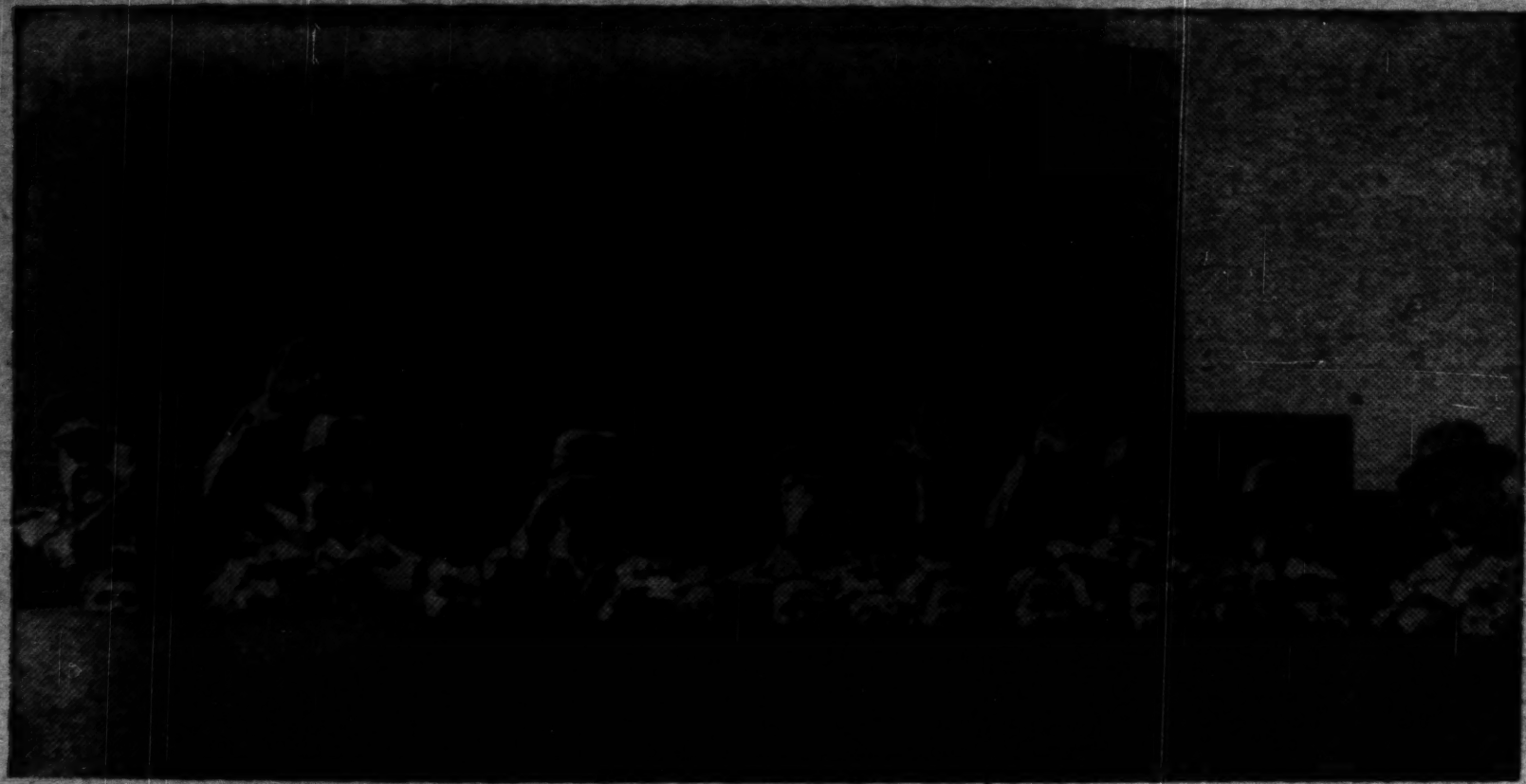
SENATE AND HOUSE Labor Committees began closed sessions last week to whip into final form amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Labor leaders are keeping an anxious vigil, fearful that the Taft men and Dixiecrats will hold the upper hand.

REPUBLICANS on the House Labor Committee have been working on a deal with Dixiecrats to add another Democrat to the body. He is newly elected William L. Tuck of Virginia. As governor of Virginia, Tuck pushed through a scabberding "right to work" law, broke a ferry strike by state seizure, cracked a coal mine strike with state guards and averted a utility strike by threatening to draft the AFL workers into the state militia.

BREAK FOR RATS. The Agriculture Department's Food and Drug Administration has ended its program to inspect stored grain for evidence of rats, rat filth and insects. The Wall Street Journal said, "The action apparently was taken on the demands of the grain industry."

THE ASSOCIATION of American Railroads is carrying on an active lobby for an increase in freight rates.

THE McCARRAN bill to bar witnesses before Congressional Committees from invoking the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination was laid over for two weeks in the Senate. Many Senators have expressed "misgivings" about the bill but none have opposed it openly.



SOVIET LEADERS AT MAY DAY PARADE—Premier Georgi Malenkov is shown as he reviewed Moscow's May Day Parade (left to right) N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Krushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, Malenkov, L. P. Beria, V. M. Molotov and I. M. Kaganovich. Standing in the front are children who brought them flowers.



A view of this year's May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Map Packinghouse Struggles • GOP Perils Social Security

THE CIO, following a meeting of its Social Security Committee, warned that the Eisenhower administration is endangering Social Security. Those charges were embodied in a letter to secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. She was asked to fill top vacancies in her department from the ranks of labor. Attention was called to the move under way to cut public assistance grants to states and to the current campaign of the Chamber of Commerce for reforms in the social security set-up that points to cuts in benefits.

NEGOTIATIONS between the United Steelworkers of America and United States Steel got under way at Pittsburgh last Thursday. . . . The United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) is holding a conference

of 400 delegates in Chicago over the weekend to map its 1953 wage struggle. . . . The National Maritime Union served demands upon shipowners with June 15 the deadline. . . . Other maritime unions also face the same contract deadline.

THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Workers announced victories in six NLRB elections: 1,117 to 565 (IUE) at Westinghouse Air Brake, Swissvale, Pa. (compared to a 113-vote margin in 1950); 2,162 to 1,302 (UAW) at Farm-all plant of Rockland, International Harvester; 145 to 72 (AFL) at J. H. Day, Dayton; 501 to 320 (IUE) at Sonotone Corp., White Plains, N. Y.; 120 to 107 (Company union) International Harvester, clerical, Moline, Ill.; 137 to 89 (UAW-AFL) Wayne Pump, Ft. Wayne. The IUE won General Electric's Alabama plant 715 to 587 "no" ballots.

THE STRIKE of 7,000 IUE-CIO production workers enters its ninth week at General Electric's electronic division in Syracuse with the plants shut but the company hammering away with its anti-union poison through full-page ads and daily radio programs. . . . Refusal by Hudson-Manhattan Tubes to pay a five-cent hourly award retroactively to three years for 80 signalmen and telegraphers brought a strike, supported by all 1,200 workers on the line that shut down the system and forced commuters to seek other transportation between New York City and New Jersey.

THE FAMILIAR chain of Thompson restaurants of Chicago went AFL, 146 to 70, after 18 months of delaying, suits by the company. . . . More than 1,000 tool and die workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, struck in

29 Chicago plants.

AFTER a stormy struggle, a special convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America ditched A. J. Clover as president and named a completely new administration under the presidency of William A. Feete. Glover, who was charged by the carpenters with using non-union labor in building a home, was ousted by a vote of 191 to 96.

SENATOR IVES, New York Republican, introduced a bill, amending the Taft-Hartley Law, to make discrimination on ground of color, nationality or creed an unfair labor practice. The measure is supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Unions have not yet stated their position on the proposal.

R. J. THOMAS, Oral Garrison and C. A. Peak, were named as assistants to John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice-president and organizational director. The steps were taken in line with a general reorganization of the organization department of the CIO. . . . The first convention of the Insurance Agents' International Union, AFL, will be held in Atlantic City, starting Monday.

THE CONVENTION of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, held in Atlantic City centered main attention on organizing 20,000 unorganized shoe workers of Pennsylvania; called for CIO-AFL unity in action while negotiating for a merger; condemned the Smith, McCarran and McCarran-Walter laws; called for a strong FEPC and rejected an effort to bar persons from running for office who are Communists or on any other political grounds.



Seek to Save Negroes' Lives, Brownell Yells: 'Subversives'

AMONG THE 254 organizations listed as "subversive" by U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell was the Daniels Defense Committee, organized in the state of North Carolina

in 1949. It should interest fighters for civil rights to know that the Daniels Defense Committee was organized to save two teen-age Negroes from the gas chamber in Raleigh's Central Prison. The committee was organized after Cornelius A. Simmons, a Negro tobacco worker came upon evidence which should have cleared Lloyd Daniels, 16, and his cousin, Bennie, 17, of a charge of murder.

The two men now face death with two others—Raleigh Speller and Clyde Brown, charged with "rape"—May 28 in Raleigh.

The attorney hired by the committee was none other than O. John Rogge, the stoolpigeon who was used against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois when the Justice Department tried to frame the noted scholar because of his fight for peace. Associated with Rogge in the defense of the Daniels cousins was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP.



BROWNELL

THE DANIELS cousins, along with the two other defendants facing the gas chamber, were held incommunicado, beaten by cops until they "signed" confessions with "X's" none of them being able to write well enough to compose sentences. The Daniels cousins cannot read or write at all. The lower court deprived the defendants of a chance to have their case heard by holding up the record. The state contrived to have them tried before all-white juries.

Simmons, in 1949 was able to convince leaders throughout the state that the Daniels cousins were innocent of the charges against them, and the leaders united to form the Daniels Defense Committee. Who were some of the organizers and leaders of this committee which the Attorney General now says is "subversive"? Here are a few:

Mrs. L. B. Mitsheal of Ashville, then state organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; John Russell, regional director of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Rev. D. W. Rosten, Chapel Hill; Henry Edwards, president of the

Chapel Hill NAACP branch; Rev. R. C. Sharp, of Durham; L. E. Austin, editor of the Durham weekly Carolina Times; John Webb, architect, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Moranda Smith (now deceased), Winston-Salem, regional director of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union; John Hunt, state director of the Progressive Party; C. W. Logan, leading Durham Negro business man and Charles Hunt, a student, of High Point. Co-chairmen of the committee were Mrs. Minna Abernathy, Chapel Hill, and Simmons; Mrs. Mary Roberts, of Durham, was secretary, and Nathaniel Bond, then state chairman of the NAACP State Youth Conference, was treasurer.

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Peace Drive Stings McCarthyites



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—See Page 4—

- LESTER RODNEY, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11
- THE NEW CHINA, an eyewitness account by an American Negro worker—Louis A. Wheaton. —Page 5
- 48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN LABOR FRAME-UP —Page 2
- MCCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID. —Page 6
- TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH. —Page 6

Vol. XVIII, No. 20

26

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Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially saying no to the Churchill proposals. And in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

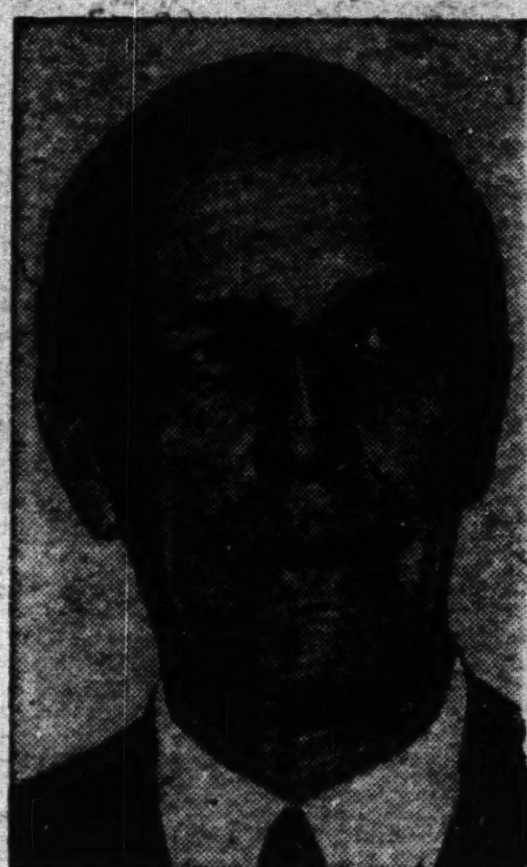
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions.

This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he



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PLANS FOR PROMOTING the book are shown in this clipping from the May edition of the Retail Bookseller, a trade publication for bookdealers.

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose expose of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain rips the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1939, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Briton's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy" (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss (Continued on Page 13)

Rigged Dockers Vote Before AFL Council

—See Page 2

Rigged Dockers Vote Before AFL Council

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE AFL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL opening its quarterly meeting on May 15 must decide what it intends to do about the International Longshoremen's Association in New York and "King" Joe Ryan.

The mobsters running the New York waterfront union have made their position crystal clear—they intend to keep on running it and they even staged a rigged ballot to give a fake demonstration of membership support of their defiance of the AFL Council's order.

The AFL Council last February ordered the ILA to clean out convicts and gangsters from its officialdom and everyone who took bribes and "gifts" from the companies; to institute a democratic regime and to replace the racket-breeding shapeup form of hiring by a "regular" form of hiring—all

this to be carried out by an April 30 deadline or face loss of the AFL charter.

SOME DAYS AFTER the deadline passed, Ryan admitted before the Tobey Committee in Washington that he has done nothing to carry out the AFL's directives. The main claim of the "King" of waterfront mobdom is that those decisions cannot be "imposed" on the membership.

Some days later the ILA carried out its ballot in the port of New York, but not on whether the dockers want to retain the shapeup or replace it by another SPECIFIED form of hiring, but on the question "Are you satisfied with the present form of hiring?" Only about a third of the dockers cast ballots and few more than that number were qualified to vote. The vote was "Yes" 7,000; "No"

3,920 with 978 spoiled ballots.

THE CATCH was this: thousands of ILA members do not depend on the shapeup. They are in either permanently employed crafts on the piers and in some areas on the waterfront there are "regular" or "regular extra" works gangs who get first call from the companies that employ them when there is work.

The status of the men on those gangs is an improvement over that of the majority of the dockers who must continually shapeup at piers on a chance that they may be picked by hiring bosses as "extras." There is also a sizable core of men who are "favored" under shapeup either because of friendship to a hiring boss or a racketeer labor leader or because they kick back part of their wages or patronize the assorted other rackets controlled through the hiring ma-

chinery.

WITH THE ABOVE GROUPS of workers, whether for honest or dishonest reasons, the "present form of hiring" is not an issue. Many of them may be inclined to be especially anxious to preserve the present form.

In addition to the trick wording on the ballot, which even AFL president George Meany told the Tobey Committee was "loaded," the mobsters running the ILA relied on the confusion on the hiring issue.

THE RYAN FORCES drew suspicion among the workers several weeks ago when they proposed a "28-point" complicated hiring formula that was to replace the shapeup; it was a monstrosity apparently not advanced seriously, that found favor neither among those for the shapeup nor among

those opposed to it. The implication that the "28-point" plan would take force if the "No" votes win, led many to vote for "the present" form.

There was no suggestion on the ballot for an alternative plan. But the newspapers gave prominent headlines some days before the balloting to a statement by Joseph Proskauer, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission, that his groups intends to demand legislation replacing the shapeup with state-registration of longshoremen and their employment through state-operated "exchanges." A New York Port Authority spokesman received prominent publicity for a plan to "license" longshoremen, and hire through Port Authority exchanges.

THE COMMON FEAR among the longshoremen for any of these (Continued on Page 15)

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs (another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe."

All prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The men are defended by United Mine Workers attorneys. William Blizzard, president of the UMW district blames the company "thugs" for all the violence that occurred during the strike.



VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 600, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Ford Poll Victory for Autonomy
- GOP Perils Social Security

MEMBERS of United Auto Workers Ford Local 600 chalked up an important victory in the election of local officers by beating the attempt of Walter Reuther to seize the largest unit of the union. Elected on the Unity Ticket was incumbent president Carl Stellato by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George LaMarque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,109 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the plant voted.

THE CIO, following a meeting of its Social Security Committee, warned that the Eisenhower administration is endangering Social Security. Those charges were embodied in a letter to secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. She was asked to fill top vacancies in her department from the ranks of labor. Attention was called to the move under way to cut public assistance grants to states and to the current campaign of the Chamber of Commerce for reforms in the social security set-up that points to cuts in benefits.

THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, Radio and Machine Work-

ers announced victories in six NLRB elections: 1,117 to 565 (IUE) at Westinghouse Air Brake, Swissvale, Pa. (compared to a 113-vote margin in 1950); 2,162 to 1,302 (UAW) at Farm-all plant of Rockland, International Harvester; 145 to 72 (AFL) at J. H. Day, Dayton; 501 to 326 (IUE) at Sonotone Corp., White Plains, N. Y.; 120 to 107 (Company union) International Harvester, clerical, Moline, Ill.; 137 to 89 (UAW-AFL) Wayne Pump, Ft. Wayne. The IUE won General Electric's Alabama plant 715 to 587 "no" ballots.

THE FAMILIAR chain of Thompson restaurants of Chicago went AFL, 146 to 70, after 18 months of delaying suits by the company. . . . More than 1,000 tool and die workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, struck in 29 Chicago plants.

AFTER a stormy struggle, a special convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America ditched A. J. Glover as president and named a completely new administration under the presidency of William A. Feete. Glover, who was charged by the carpenters with using non-union labor in building a home, was ousted by a vote of 191 to 96.

POINT OF ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan Max

A majority of the world now wants Big-Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that would be the democratic way. But Washington believes in the Republican way.

Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Harney, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

• "We're not talking strike at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

• "There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

• "If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday in basic steel.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any reasonable offer from the industry."

steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of strikes, slowdowns and shop actions of all kinds.

Secondly, the recent Wage Policy Committee meeting in Atlantic City had an iron mandate from the membership, expressed in hundreds of resolutions demanding a substantial wage increase this year.

Thirdly, steel workers are already making strike preparations, should negotiations fail by June 30.

Significantly, the new issue of the USA-CIO paper, "Steel Labor," which came out this week, front-paged an analysis on "The 1952 Strike—It Paid Dividends!"

The article showed that while the average steel worker "lost" \$364.88 during the 1952 walkout, he had made up \$360.80 by the end of March from increased wages.

New Peace Voices

(Continued from Page 4)

raise a clamor of protest from all over the country and would seriously damage the limping North Atlantic Alliance which John Foster Dulles has been trying to shore up with one flying trip after another.

SUCH a rejection obviously would not be in the spirit of an extremely important document issued last week by 34 prominent religious leaders representing 18 Protestant denominations, for the widely influential "Church Peace Mission." They called on the entire Christian church to "break with modern absolutized war."

"It is incumbent on non-pacifist Christians to consider whether the hour has not struck for the church to issue a condemnation of war as an instrument of policy, to declare that it cannot serve as an instrument of justice, much less of love."

IT WAS KNOWN that reports were coming in from abroad all of the 13 Atlantic Pact allies, with the possible exception of Greece and Turkey, were indicating widespread agreement with Churchill's proposal and disagreement with President Eisenhower "deeds not words" ultimatum. And as for Dulles' war promoting "liberation" program, the reports indicated a feeling that was tantamount to condemnation. When Attlee hit out at the warlike ultimatum of Dulles he was reflecting a feeling that was almost universal among the North Atlantic powers.

To add to the woes of top policy makers here was the pronouncement of the Pope expressing general agreement with the need for top level peace parleys.

The Pope's message was followed almost immediately by a statement of the powerful foreign affairs commission of parliament calling

on the French government to summon big power conference on world problems "on the highest level."

WITH ALL these developments it was clear, as a Capitol Hill veteran observer put it, the Administration has "a bear by the tail."

The reason for silence, the hushed conferences and the trans-oceanic messages is an effort to find a solution for rejecting any steps to peace while at the same time avoiding a storm of protests from the entire world, including Americans.

The Dulles propaganda of belaboring every movement for peace, for democracy and for independence from colonial rules fools few, if any countries, not even the colonial countries. Dulles' platform for war under the cloak of "liberation" needs shoring up. As James Reston of the New York Times pointed out this week, not even Pentagon officials believe the propaganda that the "Kremlin" is behind every colonial struggle that takes place.

And Churchill's speech demonstrated that not even such a Soviet hater as Sir Winston himself believes that poppycock or will go along with such suicidal policies as the "liberation" of a Poland that is truly free and independent for the first time in its history.

Furthermore, the Administration is becoming increasingly isolated in its effort to isolate China with its 500 million population from the rest of the world. The Dulles line of treating China as an "enemy" finds no takers.

DESPITE the strong feeling for recognition of People's China, however, and its admission to the UN—a feeling that is predominant throughout the world and is growing in the U. S.—Eisenhower last

week gave a new concession to the McCarthy-Dulles-Taft crowd that hinges a large part of their foreign policy on blockading and fighting China.

That was with the appointment of Admiral Arthur W. Radford as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Radford, who is backed by the China Lobby, was the favorite candidate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He is an advocate of a naval blockade of China and opposed the position of the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Omar Bradley, who had opposed a blockade on the ground that it would not be effective.

In testimony before members of Congress Radford asserted that the very existence of the People's Government in China represents a threat to the security of the U. S.

POWERFUL REPUBLICANS in Congress are already coming out of the shock of the new "threat" of peace and are working frenziedly with Administration figures to kill off the new hopes that war can be averted.

The world is speaking out for peace—the socialist world, the Pope, and some of the most powerful figures in the capitalist world. But those who are in the saddle here fear such words.

In the final analysis the Dulles hell-bent-for-war crowd can only be curbed and kicked out when an overwhelming expression for peace rises from the grass roots of America and is added to the demand for peace that is stirring the rest of the world.

Longshoremen

(Continued from Page 2)

proposals undoubtedly led them to vote against a change.

Ryan and friends were quick to interpret the vote as an expression of confidence for them. They are set to plead before the AFL that the "will" of the men be respected and that the whole question of the cleanup of the ILA be shelved.

The mobsters are not united, however. Tony Anastasia's forces in Brooklyn, who don't pull well with Ryan's people, and because seven of the nine locals that gave "No" majorities came from Brooklyn, are now styling themselves champions against the shapeup. They seek to gain the AFL's favor on that basis. But they are hardly a solid ground upon which to build a movement against gangsterism.

ONLY the little rank and file paper "Dockers News" came out clearly for replacement of the shapeup by a system patterned after the West Coast and for riddance of the mobster leaders.

The AFL has the problem of deciding whether to go through with its directives or bow to the mobsters ruling the New York waterfront.

Sunday Forum presents . . .

Stalin on "Base and Superstructure"

Speaker:

BETTY GANNETT

Sunday, May 17

At 8:15

Contribution \$1.00

REFRESHMENTS

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of SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Avenue of the Americas
(Corner 16th St.)

Hear Star Witnesses
Give Your Verdict

JUNE 4

Families of Smith Act
Victims

Capitol Roundup

WASHINGTON

WATCH YOUR POCKET.

Pressure for a national sales tax has increased among GOPers as a result of the inability to bring the armaments budget anywhere near balance. Economy-minded Congressmen are determined on tax reduction regardless of the budget situation. But tax reduction to them means letting the excess profits tax die, reduction of corporation taxes and putting an upper limit on incomes that can be taxed. Only alternative for raising funds is viewed as a national sales tax. Propaganda is being spread far and wide that a sales tax is the most "equitable" levy.

GIVEAWAY DEPT: Standard Oil of New Jersey is dicker with Office of Alien Property (bossed by Attorney General Brownell) for valuable oil patents. Effect, if the Rockefeller corporation succeeds, would be to make the monopoly even more powerful.

TAKEAWAY DEPT: Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) protested to Secretary Hobby on the proposed budget which cuts aid to education, even school lunches. Mrs. Hobby has stated the meaning of a war economy in clearer terms than any other Administration official. "First things must come first," said the country's first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. By this she meant armaments must come first—even if schools, cancer and heart research must suffer.

A GROUP of 20 Democratic Congressmen have sponsored a resolution to hold down the interest rates on federal bonds. Effect of the first higher interest bonds issued by Treasury Secretary Humphrey has been to raise interest charges on home mortgages, installment debts and loans to farmers and small businessmen.

IT TOOK only one day for Celler (D-NY) to get confirmation of his charge of a series of "capitulations" by Eisenhower to Joe McCarthy. One day after Celler made his charge Theodore Kaghan was compelled to resign from his post in the United States Commissioner's office in Germany. Kaghan was on the carpet for protesting the gumshoeing of McCarthy's snoopers. Roy Cohn and David Schine.

THE SENATE Appropriation Committee voted against the action of the House in cutting out appropriations for 35,000 low-cost public housing units. Some Senators have indicated they will fight to reverse the action of the Committee and kill public housing when the measure reaches the floor.

SENATE AND HOUSE Labor Committees began closed sessions last week to whip into final form amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Labor leaders are

keeping an anxious vigil, fearful that the Taft men and Dixiecrats will hold the upper hand.

REPUBLICANS on the House Labor Committee have been working on a deal with Dixiecrats to add another Democrat to the body. He is newly elected William L. Tuck of Virginia. As governor of Virginia, Tuck pushed through a scabberding "right to work" law, broke a ferry strike by state seizure, cracked a coal mine strike with state guards and averted a utility strike by threatening to draft the AFL workers into the state militia.

Rally to Mark Warsaw Heroes

The East Side annual demonstration and memorial for the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto will be held Sunday, May 17, 6 p.m. at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

The 4th AD and 6th AD South clubs of the American Labor Party, sponsors of the memorial, announced there would be a free showing of the Polish film "Border Street."

The meeting, it was further announced, will place special emphasis on the fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and the growth of anti-Semitism on the East Side.

Coming - Public Forum

PEACE AND JOBS—CAN WE HAVE BOTH?

WED., JUNE 3, 7:30 P.M.
CORNISH ARMS HOTEL, 311 W. 23 ST.
Sponsors: American Peace Crusade,
125 W. 72nd St., Admission 60c

You owe yourself this final chance to see Ossie Davis's stirring drama

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LAST WEEK!

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Plus! "CALIBAN SPEAKS"

A dramatic production of V. J. Jerome's poem

With Julian Mayfield and De Witt Drury

Decor by Charles White

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8 P.M. SHARP • ADMISSION \$1.00

Sponsored by: The Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome

Tickets available at: Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.
Jefferson Book Shop, 575 6th Ave., The Book Fair, 133 W. 44
St. Book World, 714 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ALP Community Center ALP

220 WEST 80th STREET

presents

MOVIE AND DANCE — SAT., MAY 16, 8:30 pm

John Steinbeck's "OF MICE AND MEN"

with

Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney

Candlelit Tables • Refreshments • Donation 75¢

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1953

Labor Man High in Newark Election

NEWARK. CUTTING THROUGH the fog of a confused and heated campaign, Newark voters made quite effective use of their votes in Tuesday's commission balloting. They overwhelmingly supported the charter referendum, gave their top vote to the labor candidate, and gave a significant city-wide vote to the two major Negro candidates. Four of the five commissioners elected had CIO endorsement.

Two present incumbents, Ralph A. Villani and Stephen J. Moran, most closely identified in the public mind with corruption and this year running without their former labor support, went down to defeat.

John B. Keenan, present Commissioner of Public Safety under fire for anti-Negro, anti-labor actions, was reelected. Observers saw the possibility, however, that

John B. Keenan, present Commissioner of Public Safety under fire for anti-Negro, anti-labor actions, was reelected. Observers saw the possibility, however, that

Hoboken Elects CIO Man Mayor

HOBOKEN. — John J. Cogan, national president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, was elected Mayor of Hoboken under the new 10-man Mayor-Council which replaces the old commission.

ASBURY PARK. — Lonnie C. Moore, young Negro candidate for Council, received 1,617 votes, highest of any independent contender. The incumbent five Councilmen were reelected, the fifth with 3,172 votes.

a speedy movement led by labor and Negro groups could block his being renamed to the Police Commissioner's post.

HIGH MAN was Leo P. Carlin, AFL Teamsters official, endorsed by the whole labor movement, AFL, CIO and independent who polled 66,356 votes. The other three winners, all CIO-endorsed, were Salvatore Bontempo, Pearce R. Franklin and Meyer C. Ellenstein. Bontempo, who got considerable labor backing in addition to the CIO endorsement, ran second, close behind Carlin, with 65,092 votes.

Irvine I. Turner and J. Bernard Johnson, the major Negro candidates, ran 12th and 13th in a field of 26 candidates. Turner's vote was 13,115, Johnson's 12,044. Turner was high in the Third Ward, heaviest concentration of Negro voters. Here Johnson ran fourth, trailing Franklin and Ellenstein.

ELLENSTEIN topped his rivals, Jack M. Waldor and Samuel E. Cooper, in the Ninth and 16th Wards, areas of Jewish concentration.

The political complexion of the new City Commission will be four Democrats, Carlin, Bontempo, Keenan and Ellenstein, and one Republican, Franklin.

The thumping vote for the charter study, 62,687 to 8,168, spurred labor and liberal supporters for the next and more difficult stages of the battle for revision in the form of city government.

IN A STATEMENT after the elections, Hugh Caldwell, president of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, said:

"In giving such overwhelming approval to charter study, which has long been advocated by the CIO, the people have expressed their disgust with payroll padding, racial antagonisms and the many quantitative and qualitative deficiencies of commission government in Newark. They have spoken strongly for a fresh breath of air in municipal machinery."

CIO Offers Plan for Dems, GOP Platforms

THE STATE CIO has urged both the Democratic and Republican state convention to include ten "minimum planks" in their 1953 election platforms.

The CIO proposed substantial increases in unemployment compensation, temporary disability and workmen's compensation benefits, amendments to extend and strengthen unemployment compensation laws, a state labor-relations act, a state minimum wage of at least \$1.00, and repeal of the public utility anti-strike law.

The CIO telegram to both plat-

form chairmen urged planks for strong, state-administered rent control, for increased appropriations and more effective enforcement of the state laws against discrimination. It also asked the parties to oppose minimum price-fixing sales taxes or individual income taxes, and the present caucus rule in the state legislature.

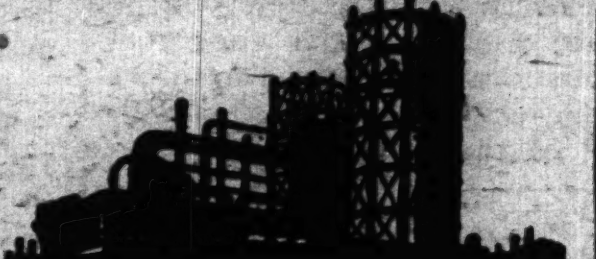
THE DRAFT PLATFORMS of both parties as expected made "crime and corruption" a major item. The Democrats, in 300 words merely listed "the many problems concerning aid to schools, taxation

revision, civil liberties, labor, industry, farmers" and others, with the promise to develop their full program in the course of the campaign.

The Republicans were much wordier, with promises for measures which they themselves have consistently blocked in the legislature, including state aid to education, rent control, low-rent housing and Assembly re-apportionment.

Vigorous action by labor and the people between now and November will be required to "nail down" the platforms of both parties.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



STATE AFL WILL RECORD GROWTH AT MAY 25 CONVENTION

The 75th anniversary convention of the State Federation of Labor in Atlantic City on May 25 will mark an all-time high in its affiliated membership. The officers' report will show 800 local unions and central labor bodies—more than 300,000 members. In the last three years 275 locals have joined the federation, according to president Louis P. Marcianite.

The Jersey AFL body started in Paterson in 1878. A State Labor Congress had been formed a few

years earlier "to make the power of the worker felt in the economic and political life of New Jersey." Marcianite pointed out that these efforts and aims were then considered a "criminal conspiracy" by many industrialists and legislators.

There are lots of the same stripe, in this state and nationally, who are driving to push the clock back and make trade unions a "criminal conspiracy" today. AFL members in Jersey hope the State Federation will use its added strength effectively in the fight to beat back this reactionary offensive to crush the labor movement.

Jersey Senators Voted For Tidelands Robbery

BOTH JERSEY SENATORS VOTE 'TIDELANDS' ROBBERY

BOTH JERSEY SENATORS betrayed the people last week when they voted for the tidelands oil 'give-away' steal, handing oil-rich submerged lands over to "state's rights," robbing the federal treasury of funds earmarked for education.

Senators Hendrickson and Smith, both Republicans, rubber-stamped the billionaire-backed move in the face of what the Newark News reported as "a rising flood of protests."

Hundreds of people, including many electrical and auto workers, wrote from their homes in Newark, Elizabeth, Nutley, East Orange, Paterson, Red Bank, Ne-shanic Station, Atlantic City and Hoboken, protesting the tidelands deal.

BOTH SENATORS tried to conceal the fact that they were being deluged with mail from Jersey, but the truth came out when Sen. Morse inserted in the Congressional Record messages to him from Jersejans saying that they had urged Smith and Hendrickson to oppose the tidelands bill.

Throughout the state, the impact of federal loss of tidelands revenue was felt, wherever PTAs and other parents' and community groups had planned on expanding Jersey's overcrowded schools.

MEANWHILE, Jersey's major unions, led by the State CIO, are urging eleven-hour protests

against the latest maneuver in Congress—a joint Senate-House bill that would prevent further debate, changes or amendments before rushing the bill into law.

On record against the tidelands bill, the CIO spoke for amendments which would insure federal control of lands beyond the three-mile limit off shore.

The people have voiced their bitterness over this arrogant deal that hits their pocketbooks and their children's schooling. They are not likely to forget that the engineers of this bald steal were the Republicans. And they will remember the votes of their "own" Senators—both of them Republican state leaders—when they vote for Jersey's next Governor this November.

Ask Stand of Meyner, Troast

NEWARK.

THE STATE CIO Political Action Committee moved quickly to find out where the candidates for governor stand on all major state issues by sending them a 54-point questionnaire and inviting them to appear before a sub-committee on candidates.

Paul Krebs, State CIO-PAC chairman, announced that candidates Robert B. Meyner and Paul M. Troast had been asked to return the questionnaire by Tuesday, May 12, and to appear for interviews on their program last Wednesday. Pending the outcome of the current recount, Elmer Wene also was to be questioned and interviewed.

The 21-member PAC committee will report its findings and recommendations to the full 72-member State CIO-PAC on Saturday, May 23.

Peace Plea Greeted

ENGLISHTOWN

THEY HAD special reasons for being glad they came out Mother's Day weekend. The two women, carrying petitions and handbills for peace, had stood in front of this supermarket before.

But this time, the Saturday afternoon before Mother's Day, they found people reacting with a warmth that was new.

One young couple paused to read what they had, and the woman signed quickly. Her husband scanned the petition more slowly. "Mothers—peace is in the air,"

it said. "We want a world that spares its children the suffering and grief of war."

It asked President Eisenhower to make good on his promise to meet Russia's Premier Malenkov. . . . "wire your approval of 'Big Two' meeting. . . ."

Slowly, he looked up and told them, "I was there, in Korea."

They asked how it had been. He shrugged. "We fought, and fought. . . . I still don't know why we were there."

He signed, too. At the end of an hour, the women added it up. 54 people had signed for peace.

AROUND THE STATE

RENEWED AIRPORT THREAT

Airline promises to avoid heavily congested areas have been broken at Newark Airport. Just as before the three fatal crashes that shut down the field, areas menaced are the same ones where working people live: Weehahic, Ironbound, and Elizabethport, scene of the first crash. In Elizabethport alone, Airlines logs show that in a four-month period there were 3,446 takeoffs and 4,315 landings.

WE ANSWER THE 'NEWARK NEWS'

A worried editorial in the Newark News asks, "More trade, or less?" The editors and thousands of other people are concerned about slackening U. S. trade abroad; and the layoffs and shut-downs that loom. The answer is simple: civilian trade with the New Democracies in Eastern Europe, with the USSR and China, opens unlimited areas for new business—and for moer jobs at home.

EISENHOWER'S BROKEN PROMISES

One of the millions of 'independents' who voted for peace with Eisenhower voiced his resentment in the 'Letters' column in the Newark News. He spoke bitterly of "empty words," and the fear that "behind the personal charm of Eisenhower a group of hard little men have moved in, who are concerned only with the interests of special groups and big business—indifferent to the man on the street and his problem."

FOR ALTERING MCCARRAN ACT

The New Jersey Synod of the Reformed Church, sharply condemning McCarthy's attacks on Methodist Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam when the fascist-minded Senator threatened to "investigate" churches, went on record urging changes in the racist McCarran-Walter immigration act.

HITS GREED OF PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

The Survivors Club—people who lived through the ghastly Woodbridge train wreck—are furious with Middlesex County's quashing charges against the huge Pennsylvania Railroad. Their president, Fred J. Houck, wrote the Asbury Park Press:

"The whitewash . . . was an open invitation to the railroad to carry on with its old and notorious disregard of the safety and welfare of its passengers in its mad scramble for profits. . . ."

Speaking for the Survivors Club, he said: "The railroad dead have been betrayed and those left living must go on riding these same deathtraps, forever fearful of where and when the next blow will fall."

Peace Drive Stings McCarthyites

—See Page 4—

- LESTER RODNEY, Worker sports editor, interviews big league players Earl Torgerson, and Jim (Junior) Gilliam. —Page 11
- THE NEW CHINA, an eyewitness account by an American Negro worker—Louis A. Wheaton. —Page 5
- 48 MINERS FACE CHAIR IN LABOR FRAME-UP —Page 2
- MCCARTHY PUTS N. Y. POST ON GRID. —Page 6
- TWO WEEKS LEFT TO SAVE 4 NEGRO YOUTH. —Page 6

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Is Eisenhower Lonesome?

An Editorial

WE WONDER how it feels to the Pentagon-White House clique to be so all alone. So all alone, we mean, in standing out for a continuation of the war in Korea and for keeping the cold war with the USSR going.

First there were the governments of North Korea and New China which pressed for a cease-fire and peace, supported at every step by the well known peace policy of the Soviet Union. Then there was the Nehru government in India which made it clear that an armistice was long overdue.

Then last week there came the statement from British Premier Winston Churchill, suggesting that since no question of principle was now at stake in Korea, there ought to be a speedy truce, and calling for a Big Power meeting. In quick succession there came endorsements from the Pope, from Clement Attlee, leader of the British opposition, from powerful governmental forces in France and the rest of Western Europe. Here in the U. S., three Democratic Senators and the former Democratic whip in the House hailed Churchill's proposal. And this was climaxed by an endorsement of the Churchill proposal for a top level conference by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

AS OF THIS WRITING, the White House and the Pentagon are officially saying no to the Churchill proposals. And in Korea, the U. S. brass is digging up new obstacles to put in the way of negotiations at Panmunjom.

The China Lobby and Chiang Kai-shek approve this stalling, of course. So does Joe McCarthy. So do the former Nazis in Germany and the former militarists in Japan. But that must be small comfort to Eisenhower and Dulles when the millions of the world are against them. Perhaps the American people can do something about this by pressuring Eisenhower and Dulles to agree, now, to a cease-fire in Korea, and to a top level conference of the big powers such as Churchill suggests. We suggest you send a telegram, a letter or a postcard to President Eisenhower today,

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT HISS CASE?

By MILTON HOWARD

The political frame-up of New Dealer, Alger Hiss, is beginning to collapse as Hiss enters his third year in prison.

One of Britain's top legal authorities, Lord Jowitt, has just published a razor-edged analysis of the Hiss trial and of the case built by the then Rep. Nixon and FBI operators on the basis of the yarn dished out by New Deal-hating stoolpigeon, Whittaker Chambers.

In this book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, this top British lawyer, who occupied under the Labor government the post equivalent to our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, tears the government case to pieces. He implies that no British court or jury would have convicted Hiss on the kind of "evidence" which Whittaker Chambers ladled out with the



EARL JOWITT

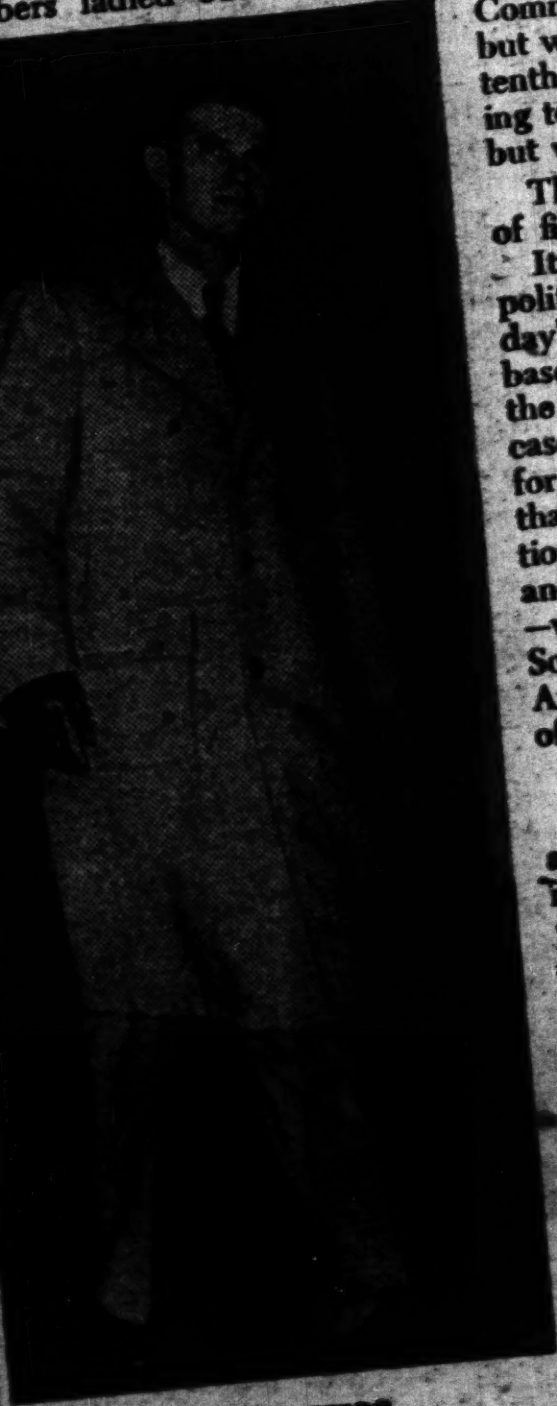
cooperation of the Un-American Committee. He notes dryly, but with telling effect, that nine-tenths of the testimony had nothing to do with the actual charge, but with Hiss' political opinions.

This is a political development of first importance.

It means that another of the political frameups on which today's pro-fascist McCarthyism bases itself is being exposed for the forgery that it is. The Hiss case is one of the main props for the McCarthy propaganda that the Roosevelt Administration was "Communist-infiltrated" and that the New Deal attitudes—with relation to Labor, the Soviet Union, China, the Hitler Axis, Yalta, etc.—were the result of such "infiltration."

IT WAS Whittaker Chambers, a renegade from the progressive movement, who picked out this prominent New Dealer, Hiss, and said he was a "Communist" working for a "Soviet espionage ring" in Washington along with other New Dealers like Harry Dexter White, and others.

Hiss flatly and bitterly denied this. Hiss challenged Chambers to make his charge publicly where he could be sued for libel. Chambers did so and Hiss sued. To answer this suit, the government charged Hiss with perjury in denying under oath that he



ALGER HISS

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A major campaign planned.

SIX WEEKS TO

STRANGE CASE OF ALGER HISS
Major advertising immediately following review. Review posters are available upon request.

An extensive A circular is

PLANS FOR PROMOTING the book are shown in this clipping from the May edition of the Retail Bookseller, a trade publication for booksellers.

The American reading public was pleased to read that Doubleday & Co., publishers of the American edition of Lord Jowitt's sensational book on the Hiss case, is going to issue it late this summer. Earlier reports had been that the firm was withdrawing the book. The company says it is correcting a factual error in the book concerning the date of Whittaker Chambers' suicide attempt. The publication of this book will be a great service to the country, many feel.

had ever delivered documents to Chambers or anyone else, and that he had not talked with Chambers after a certain date. Hiss was not tried for stealing documents because of the statute of limitations.

LORD JOWITT, whose exposure of the Hiss case is making a sensation in Britain rips the bottom out of the government case on the following points:

1. There are flat contradictions of a basic nature between Chambers' story, depending on the different times he told it.

Thus, when Chambers told his yarn to Under-Secretary of State Adolph Berle in 1950, and

BOOK ON HISS POSTPONED

5,000 Copies of Britain's Views on Trial Are Recalled

The publication of a book in which the former highest legal officer in Britain said he doubted that Alger Hiss received justice in American courts has been postponed by Doubleday & Co.

The book, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss*, was written by Lord Jowitt, former Lord High Chancellor of Britain, and was to have been published in this country on May 21 by Doubleday. Five thousand copies already distributed have been recalled.

Announcement of the postponement of the book was made in this item tucked away in a corner of the New York Times on May 9.

to State Department officer, Ray Murphy, in 1945 and 1946, he never mentioned anything about documents, or the conveying of documents. On the contrary, he emphatically told the Un-American Committee in August, 1948, that this "group" was not an espionage group at all, but was "assigned" to "mess up policy." (The favorite McCarthyite fraud against the Roosevelt administration.)

2. Chambers' story that Hiss

(Continued on Page 13)

Rigged Dockers Vote Before AFL Council

—See Page 2

Rigged Dockers Vote Before AFL Council

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE AFL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL opening its quarterly meeting on May 15 must decide what it intends to do about the International Longshoremen's Association in New York and "King" Joe Ryan.

The mobsters running the New York waterfront union have made their position crystal clear—they intend to keep on running it and they even staged a rigged ballot to give a fake demonstration of membership support of their defiance of the AFL Council's order.

The AFL Council last February ordered the ILA to clean out convicts and gangsters from its officialdom and everyone who took bribes and "gifts" from the companies; to institute a democratic regime and to replace the racket-breeding shapeup form of hiring by a "regular" form of hiring—all

this to be carried out by an April 30 deadline or face loss of the AFL charter.

SOME DAYS AFTER the deadline passed, Ryan admitted before the Tobey Committee in Washington that he has done nothing to carry out the AFL's directives. The main claim of the "King" of waterfront mobdom is that those decisions cannot be "imposed" on the membership.

Some days later the ILA carried out its ballot in the port of New York, but not on whether the dockers want to retain the shapeup or replace it by another SPECIFIED form of hiring, but on the question "Are you satisfied with the present form of hiring?" Only about a third of the dockers cast ballots and few more than that number were qualified to vote. The vote was "Yes" 7,000; "No" 3,920 with 978 spoiled ballots.

THE CATCH was this: thousands of ILA members do not depend on the shapeup. They are in either permanently employed crafts on the piers and in some areas on the waterfront there are "regular" or "regular extra" work gangs who get first call from the companies that employ them when there is work.

The status of the men on those gangs is an improvement over that of the majority of the dockers who must continually shapeup at piers on a chance that they may be picked by hiring bosses as "extras." There is also a sizable core of men who are "favored" under shapeup either because of friendship to a hiring boss or a racketeer labor leader or because they kick back part of their wages or patronize the assorted other rackets controlled through the hiring machinery.

WITH THE ABOVE GROUPS of workers, whether for honest or dishonest reasons, the "present form of hiring" is not an issue. Many of them may be inclined to be especially anxious to preserve the present form.

In addition to the trick wording on the ballot, which even AFL president George Meany told the Tobey Committee was "loaded," the mobsters running the ILA relied on the confusion on the hiring issue.

THE RYAN FORCES drew suspicion among the workers several weeks ago when they proposed a "28-point" complicated hiring formula that was to replace the shapeup. It was a monstrosity apparently not advanced seriously, that found favor neither among those for the shapeup nor among

those opposed to it. The implication that the "28-point" plan would take force if the "No" votes win, led many to vote for "the present" form.

There was no suggestion on the ballot for an alternative plan. But the newspapers gave prominent headlines some days before the balloting to a statement by Joseph Proskauer, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission, that his groups intend to demand legislation replacing the shapeup with state-registration of longshoremen and their employment through state-operated "exchanges." A New York Port Authority spokesman received prominent publicity for a plan to "license" longshoremen, and hire through Port Authority exchanges.

THE COMMON FEAR among the longshoremen for any of these (Continued on Page 15)

48 Miners Face Chair in Biggest Labor Frameup

AMERICA'S biggest murder frameup in 30 years is going on in the hills of Southern West Virginia, where 48 imprisoned miners and other workers face possible death in the electric chair.

Nothing like this has been seen in America since the mass arrests of West Virginia miners on murder charges in the strikebreaking drives of 1921.

The 48 men were arrested and accused of "murder" after a mine scab was shot dead May 7 during a battle near the strike-bound coal town of Widen, some 30 miles from Charleston.

Three other scabs and company goons were wounded.

The scab—Charles Frame—was hit by one bullet, but four dozen workers were promptly rounded up. District Attorney James Reed of Clay first said he might have them indicted under West Virginia's notorious "Red Man Act," which provides a maximum penalty of death for anyone convicted of "conspiring" to "do bodily harm" to any person during a labor dispute.

This amounts to the same thing as "murder," the D. A. told the Charleston Gazette. After three days the men were formally charged with "murder" instead, however.

THE MASS ARRESTS came in the ninth month of a strike against the Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., which runs the Widen mine. This company has never been unionized, but conditions were so bad that nearly all the 500 workers broke loose from the company gunmen and walked out last September.

Strikers say company gunmen beat up pickets and dynamited their cars. The cook shack was finally dynamited and then flattened out by a bulldozer.

Frame was killed during an armed attack in which the shack was riddled with hundreds of bullets, the men say. It was the second attack the same day. Homer Neff, one of the men charged with "murder," said a coffee cup was shot out of his hand in the first attack and his sweater was ripped by a bullet.

Dale Boggs (another imprisoned picket, was shot through the arm in the second attack. Medical attention has been denied him in the Clay County prison, he said.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE reports that men are jammed together, eight in a cell, in a prison that was condemned 15 years ago as "unfit and unsafe."

All prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The men are defended by United Mine Workers attorneys. William Blizzard, president of the UMW district blames the company thugs for all the violence that occurred.



VOTING FOR OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL 800, auto workers are shown at the booths behind the union headquarters.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Ford Poll Victory for Autonomy
- GOP Perils Social Security

MEMBERS of United Auto Workers Ford Local 800 chalked up an important victory in the election of local officers by beating the attempt of Walter Reuther to seize the largest unit of the union. Elected on the Unity Ticket was incumbent president Carl Stellato by a vote of 18,767 to 7,930.

Elected with Stellato on the plantwide Unity ticket were Jack Orr, vice president; W. C. Grant, financial secretary; George La-Marque, 4 year trustee; Johnnie Jones, 2 year trustee; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Rivers and Guide M. Sanchez.

A total of 33,109 workers out of a possible 54,000 working in the plant voted.

THE CIO, following a meeting of its Social Security Committee, warned that the Eisenhower administration is endangering Social Security. Those charges were embodied in a letter to secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. She was asked to fill top vacancies in her department from the ranks of labor. Attention was called to the move under way to cut public assistance grants to states and to the current campaign of the Chamber of Commerce for reforms in the social security set-up that points to cuts in benefits.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC, Radio and Machine Work-

ers announced victories in six NLRB elections: 1,117 to 565 (IUE) at Westinghouse Air Brake, Swissvale, Pa. (compared to a 113-vote margin in 1950); 2,162 to 1,302 (UAW) at Farm-all plant of Rockland, International Harvester; 145 to 72 (AFL) at J. H. Day, Dayton; 501 to 320 (IUE) at Sonotone Corp., White Plains, N. Y.; 120 to 107 (Company union) International Harvester, clerical, Moline, Ill.; 137 to 89 (UAW-AFL) Wayne Pump, Ft. Wayne. The IUE won General Electric's Alabama plant 715 to 587 "no" ballots.

THE FAMILIAR chain of Thompson restaurants of Chicago went AFL, 146 to 70, after 18 months of delaying, suits by the company. . . . More than 1,000 tool and die workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, struck in 29 Chicago plants.

AFTER a stormy struggle, a special convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America ditched A. J. Glover as president and named a completely new administration under the presidency of William A. Feete. Glover, who was charged by the carpenters with using non-union labor in building a home, was ousted by a vote of 191 to 96.

POINT of ORDER!

EVERYONE'S OUT OF STEP BUT—

By Alan Max

A majority of the world now wants Big-Power peace talks. You would think Washington would agree since that would be the democratic way. But Washington believes in the Republican way.

Steelworkers Ready For Fight If Needed

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE LIKELIHOOD of the nation's steelworkers winning their wage demands this year seems based not on the justice of these demands but on their readiness to battle. This is a key point being stressed in CIO United Steelworkers meetings where members of the union's Wage Policy Committee are reporting to the membership.

At one such a meeting in this district last week, the union's watchword for the next six weeks was sloganized: "Hope for the best—but prepare for the worst."

At another meeting of Sub-District 5 in Harcey, Ill., a member of the Wage Policy Committee sounded the warning to stewards, grievors and local officers to "be prepared to strike these plants."

JOSEPH JENESKE, steel union staffman who made the main report, stressed these points:

"We're not talking strike at this time—but there may be a strike if the steel companies decide they want to take us on."

"There will be no help from the White House this time—we're on our own."

"If there is a strike, it will be over a general wage increase and not over fringe issues."

Benjamin Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, has already formally rejected the idea of a steel wage hike this year. That ruled out the possibility that there would be any quick agreement in the negotiations which began on Thursday in basic steel.

The magazine "Iron Age" (May 7) opined that the steelworkers "are in no mood to strike," adding that "they probably will snap up any 'reasonable' offer from the industry."

The Wall Street Journal warned wages.

steelworkers that "too many economic, political and psychological tides are running against them."

In a more sober vein, however, the Wall Street Journal admitted:

"The steelworkers are a powerful and disciplined union and if they vow to go for a raise, they'll be hard to whip. They have a compelling force in their ability to quickly close down 90 percent of the vast steel industry and to keep it closed."

A number of hard facts bear heavily on the all-important question of the militancy of the steelworkers. For one thing, this period since the 1952 strike has not found the steelworkers docile in defending their contracts. On the contrary, this has been a period of strikes, slowdowns and shop actions of all kinds.

Secondly, the recent Wage Policy Committee meeting in Atlantic City had an iron mandate from the membership, expressed in hundreds of resolutions demanding a substantial wage increase this year.

Thirdly, steel workers are already making strike preparations, should negotiations fail by June 30.

Significantly, the new issue of the USA-CIO paper, "Steel Labor," which came out this week, front-paged an analysis on "The 1952 Strike—It Paid Dividends!"

The article showed that while the average steel worker "lost" \$364.88 during the 1952 walkout, he had made up \$380.80 by the end of March from increased wages.

Teamsters Union Shoots For 2 Million Members

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE THIRD link in an organizing chain which is expected to double the size of its membership was fashioned here recently by the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The union set up the Central States Conference of Teamsters. The final link will be a similar conference on the East Coast, with parallel setups already in operation in the South and West.

These four new councils will power a major organizing drive, the most ambitious effort being undertaken by any union. The IBT, which now has an estimated 1,103,000 members, is shooting for two million.

In a week-long conference here, 1,000 teamster delegates dug into the organizing drive plan. The parley went into the special organizing problems of 15 trade divisions over which the IBT has jurisdiction.

THESE ARE the elements of the plan:

- Main direction of the drive will come from the four new regional conferences, each of which is made up of two delegates from each local and district council within the region.

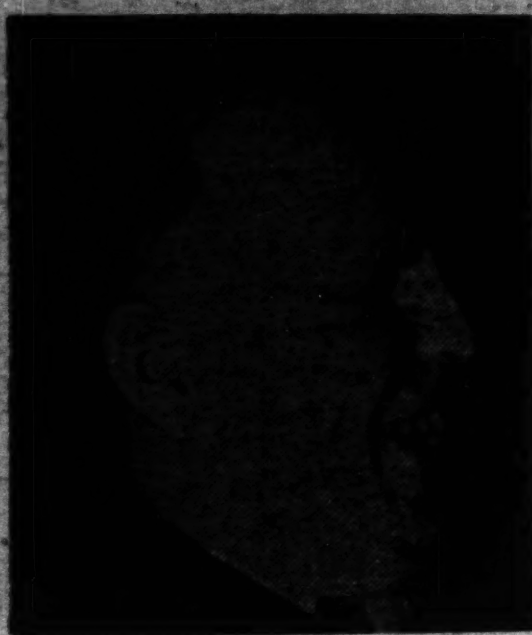
- The major effort will be in building existing locals, with "stronger locals helping the weaker ones."

- The chief lever of the drive will be struggle on wages, with the union pushing up pay levels everywhere to meet the top scale which has been established by the strongest locals.

IN OUTLINING the scope of the organizing drive here, IBT general president Dave Beck spoke for an integrated campaign, throwing in all the resources of the union.

He told of the success of a test run in Newark, N. J., where teamsters at the breweries were organized in a drive in which IBT members from 20 states co-operated.

"Individual local unions can



DAVE BECK

not carry this battle alone," said Beck, "From now on, they will know that they are not alone."

"They will know that they have their trade division and area conference members and policy committee members helping."

"They also will know that teamsters from surrounding states will come in to help, joining their strength and their experience with the efforts of the local to assure victory."

BECK STATED that the IBT is ready to enter into agreements with any international union covering jurisdictional questions. Such an agreement was recently signed with the International Association of Machinists, he said, projecting a joint organizing drive in the auto repair and service industries.

He added that such agreements are now being discussed between the teamsters and the building trades unions.

The new IBT organizing drive, depending heavily on the new area conferences, is also considered part of a move by Beck to eliminate the old joint councils which, he says, "belong to the horse and wagon days" of the union.

He denied here that he was aiming to do away with the joint councils. However, he said that the councils would have to prove themselves in the course of the current organizing drive in which "no part of the union will be permitted to drag its feet."

'Drastic Change in Labor's Thinking, Action'

Packinghouse Workers Board Issues Important Policy Statement

THE POLICY STATEMENT issued by the General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) in Chicago last week is, in the opinion of the editors of *The Worker*, a document of great importance and interest to the entire labor movement. It calls for a more active role by labor for a cease-fire in Korea and for a general peace settlement; for admission of People's China into the U.N. It states self-critically that neither this union nor others have fought with sufficient vigor in defense of democratic rights of all Americans against the inroads of vicious McCarthyism.

The UPW leaders stressed that labor would have "failed miserably" unless there is a "very quick and drastic change in the thinking and action of the labor movement."

This document, coming from a union which stresses its opposition to Communism, is bound to stimulate widespread discussion and we are reprinting excerpts below as a service to our readers.—The Editors.

WHAT ARE THE KEY challenges posed for the labor movement at this point in world history?

In our daily work we strive for higher wages, the security of the guaranteed annual wage, of a health and welfare program and a decent pension plan, protection against speedup. In our national life, we fight for better housing, expanded social security, a decent education for our children, an end to discrimination, the opportunity for all to live in dignity, comfort, freedom and happiness.

But what good are our efforts in these fields—while we live in the shadow of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, when our sons are transported from our homes to the miseries of war in Korea, perhaps to early death; when our increased wages are decimated by the high levels of a war economy or the high taxes needed to finance a war machine; when social security plans, housing programs, funds for education are cut off and sidetracked to permit the war express to move ahead full speed, or when life itself is lost or



—Partymiller, in *Labor's Daily* (sponsored by the International Typographical Union)

maimed on the battlefields of Korea; and, perhaps basic to all other items, when discussion of questions such as these in the press, on the campus—yes, let's face it, even in our own union halls—is stifled, hemmed in just as surely as if by a ring of bayonets, by the pressures and threats of discharge, name-calling, blacklisting and public hounding?

We have tried to look these facts in the face. We feel they raise questions to which the leaders of labor—we along with the rest—have failed adequately to alert their membership.

Spokesmen for big business and their organizations have not been intimidated or repressed in their drive toward their objectives—profiteering, control of world markets, suppression of protest at home or abroad. And with labor silent—and sometimes even in agreement—big business has driven far toward these objectives.

It is vital that labor reexamine its role before it is too late and reassert its fundamental right, perform its fundamental duty, to promote and insist upon the fullest, freest discussion of those issues so vital to our very life.

PEACE IN KOREA

THE HOPES of humanity for an end to the shooting in Korea are today higher than at any time since the shooting period. Will those hopes be realized? Or are there powerful forces still at work to keep the guns active; or, if the guns are not active, at least to continue the tensions and fears which will keep the factories active producing guns?

CIO president Reuther recently said:

"There are those among us who fear that peace and depression are handmaidens. I say that peace, or even a breathing spell from cold war, offers the possi-

(Continued on Page 14)

World of Labor

Labor Is Thinking Of a Peace Economy

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THE MINDS OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, especially those who reap huge profits from military orders, peace would be a disaster. Most of the big business-inspired propaganda aims to exploit depression fears to turn the workers into allies against peace. But despite the fact that the leaders of most unions in the country have been allied to the policy that brought the war in Korea and the war tension generally, the poisonous propaganda designed to make the workers partners in the bloody keep-on-fighting program, is losing ground.

The labor movement is quite alarmed over the creeping up of a depression. This is reflected in statements and policy documents coming even from top labor bodies, including those of the CIO and AFL.

But the trend of these statements, unlike those of big business, does not associate fear of an economic decline with "fear" of peace. Their trend is to WELCOME the improving climate for peace and to demand IMMEDIATE steps to shift expenditures for war into expenditures for peace to cushion or prevent the economic drop.

Thus George Meany, president of the AFL, speaking at a testimonial dinner in New York recently, called for immediate steps to ready the economy for peace, and added:

"Today our prosperity is largely based upon de-

fense spending and upon heavy investments in facilities in the future. Some skeptics, largely to be found in isolationist and reactionary circles, do not believe in the ability to maintain a high level of prosperity in peacetime.

"I challenge that view. To my mind we haven't begun to do in America what urgently needs to be done."

Meany reaffirmed what labor unions have said many times, that billions now going for war could go for needed schools, hospital and medical facilities, housing, road construction and such projects.

Weeks before Malenkov and Chou En-lai made their peace proposals, the AFL's executive council issued a public report warning of a depression by next year even if the present military defense program remains unaltered. That report called for higher wages to increase mass purchasing power as the key to meeting the danger.

Walter Reuther who, on behalf of the CIO, urged President Eisenhower to call a conference to plan the economy for peace, developed his organization's position in a comprehensive document to the recent UAW convention. That study, too, was based on analyses and conclusions drawn months before talk of peace began.

By the end of 1953 or early next year, Reuther said, military spending will come down to a "maintenance level." That will cut an estimated eight billion in military expenditures and along with that will come a heavy drop in investments and plant expansion which has been largely stimulated by government orders and financing through tax-free arrangements.

That, according to analysts, noted Reuther, would bring an unemployment of about 5,000,000—possibly 8-9 million—by 1955. That, it should be noted, was without taking into account the new peace prospects. Productivity and capacity are so high that we are dis-

posed to have a drop with the continuance of a shooting war and the arms program.

Estimating the further increase of productive capacity by 1955 at \$50 billion and the need to make up the loss of \$13 billion in arms and investment cuts, Reuther says we must find ways of absorbing \$63 billion in the form of higher purchasing power through wage raises, lower prices, and a vast program to fill "unmet needs."

Reuther warns against drawing of a parallel with the end of World War II. He notes that in the World War II period there was a considerable rise in incomes, but there is no such rise in the present period. In the former case great amounts accumulated in savings, bonds—funds that couldn't be spent because of the restraints on consumer products; there is nothing of the sort now, but a drop in the purchasing value of savings and, since there has been no appreciable restraint on consumer needs there won't be much deferred buying. Hence there is no prospect of a flood of investments or expansion for consumer output. After World War II, inventories (unsold goods) were at a very low level; they are now at the staggering figure of \$76 billion.

He concludes, therefore, that labor must start worrying seriously now and take the initiative for a peace economy program or millions will be jobless.

This is a welcome note from the leaders of labor and it should be greeted by progressives. The rough outlines of the program of both the AFL and CIO provide a ground for all-inclusive labor unity on a problem that is becoming the No. 1 concern among the workers. It need hardly be added here that the Reuther-Meany position doesn't embody all that the progressive in labor desire. Conspicuously absent, for example, is a proposal for truly free world trade, without any restriction of relations with the Eastern countries. But labor is at least beginning to look in the right direction.

New Peace Voices Anger McCarthyites

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON last week tried frantically to hold back the pressure for peace that was building up throughout the world and at long last was even being echoed

in the corridors and anterooms of Capitol Hill. While British Prime Minister Churchill's speech for top level big power negotiations was welcomed throughout the world, for the top policy makers here it represented a disruption of their carefully laid armaments and war plans.

Churchill made his proposal for peace negotiations on Monday. By midweek there was still not a word out of the White House, the State Department or other high Administration sources. Even the usually talkative GOP congressional boss, Sen. Robert Taft, was at a loss for words and treated the whole thing as a potato that was too hot to handle. It's "up to Ike," was the only comment reporters could get out of Taft.

Official Republican silence, however, soon turned into impassioned and panicky yawns by the McCarthyite wing of the party. Sen. William Knowland (R-Cal) long known as a spokesman for the China Lobby, denounced Churchill's proposal in a speech in the Senate. Sen. Joe McCarthy (R-Wis) announced his plans to assail British Labor party leader Clement Attlee on the Senate floor.

SOME DEMOCRATS, however, were also outspoken. Adlai Stevenson, titular leader of the party, at a news conference in New Delhi, India, endorsed Churchill's proposal.

"We should always keep the door open for wide consultations and negotiations with a view to peaceful resolution of the conflicts that divide and torment the world," Stevenson said. While he viewed Churchill's suggestion "favorably," Stevenson disagreed with Clement R. Attlee's charge in London that there are elements in the U. S. who do not want peace in Korea.

The fact that several Congressmen, in the very stamping ground of Joe McCarthy, saw fit to speak up for peace in the face of the official silence was regarded as highly significant here.

TWO MEMBERS of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, both Democrats, were among the first to speak out. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) expressed agreement with Churchill's proposal for "highest level" negotiations of the leaders of the big powers.

Fulbright said, "I think we ought to promote such discussions. We should use a horse sense approach, with restraint in our public statements, and caution in what we do." He warned against over optimism on the results but added, "unless we are to believe that war is inevitable, we ought to try."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, "if they meet in good faith and really try to solve

the problems of the world . . . I would say it is worth a try."

Sen. Lester Hunt (D-Wyo) said, "I agree one hundred percent. It is long overdue. Churchill and Eisenhower should have been right on top of that as soon as Stalin died."

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La): "Any step that eliminates any part of the world conflict should be regarded as a step toward world peace. But we should not be deluded into thinking our danger is over because we settle one or two minor issues."

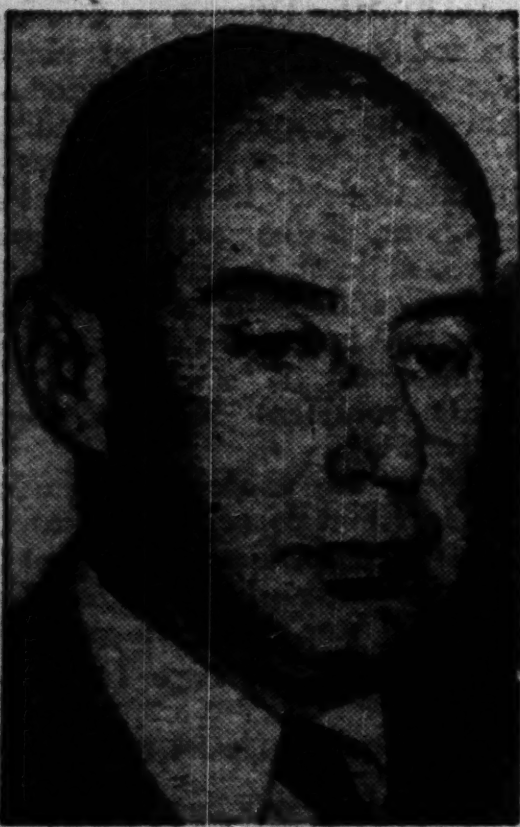
Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore): "Anything that offers any hope for an honorable peace should be tried, and the very source of this suggestion (Churchill) makes it worthy of favorable consideration by the allied nations."

THOSE who would speak up in the House either on or off the record were fewer in number although there was a large segment in agreement with the remark of Rep. Percy (D-Tenn) "I agree with Mr. Churchill. I don't see why anyone should be afraid of such a meeting, and I think we should be willing to try it."

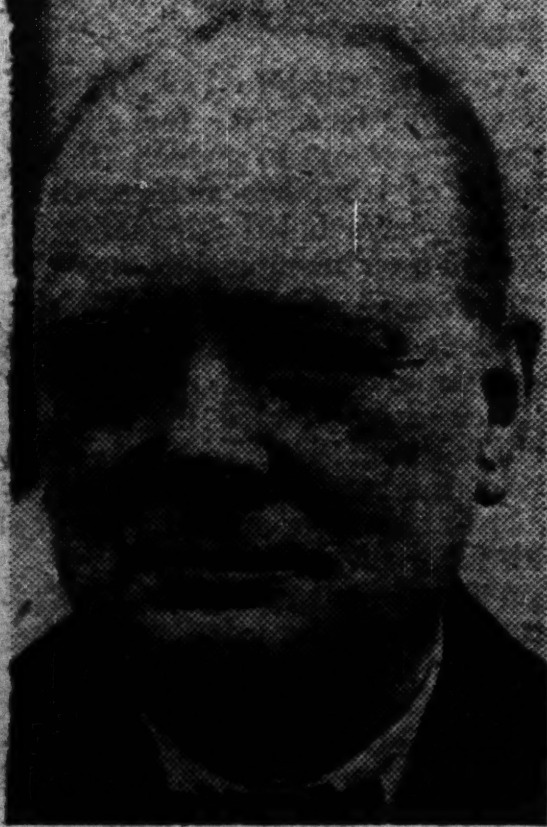
But the McCarthy and Dulles crew which has been exercising veto power over foreign policy, as Clement Attlee pointed out in London, were "afraid of such a meeting" and that was the reason for the shroud of silence from Administration sources.

That and the fact that they feared an outright rejection would

(Continued on Page 15)



ADLAI STEVENSON



WINSTON CHURCHILL



POPE PIUS XII

New Tricks to Stall Truce

FOR A YEAR and a half now, the Korean and Chinese negotiators in the Korean truce talks have said that the Pentagon's feigned opposition to so-called "forcible repatriation" of war prisoners was in fact an attempt to justify forcible non-repatriation of war prisoners, that is, forcible detention in violation of international law and agreements to which the United States is a signatory.

Last week another Pentagon move lent credence to this charge.

On May 7, the Korean and Chinese negotiators brought to Panmunjom a new eight-point plan. For 11 days they had listened to Pentagon negotiator General Harrison obstinately oppose the original Korean-Chinese six-point plan for an armistice and cease-fire. Harrison demanded, to the tune of repeated threats to break off the negotiations again, "clarification" on the question of how POWs not directly repatriated could be freed from the detaining side in

the territory of a neutral state. He opposed sending the POWs to a neutral state, demanding that the neutral authority take over their supervision in the camps where they are already stationed, that is, in the blood-watered camps of Koje and Cheju Islands.

The May 7 proposals of the Koreans and Chinese acceded to this Pentagon demand, projected the idea of a neutral nations commission of an equal number of representatives from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and India; called for four months in which representatives of the POWs' homelands could answer their questions and reassure them regarding their treatment on returning home.

On May 13, after further haggling, Gen. Harrison produced a "new" so-called "United Nations" truce plan. It would give only India the right to send forces to Korea to carry out the authority of the five-power commission; would

restrict these forces to police; would divide Chinese POWs from Korean POWs and allow only the Chinese to have the four-month period of consulting with representatives of their homeland; would "free" at the conclusion of the armistice agreement the 45,000 Korean POWs.

In effect, the "new" Pentagon proposal would turn over to the Syngman Rhee clique the Korean POWs, and would attempt to drive a wedge between China and India by restricting surveillance and control of Chinese POWs to Indian police. In practice, the Koreans and Chinese would both be forcibly detained, forcibly denied their right to repatriation. And the Pentagon would score a victory in the Eisenhower Administration project of having Asians fight Asians.

Small wonder the Koreans and Chinese branded the "new" Pentagon proposal as a "step backward."



IN TOKYO, May Day marchers carry placards telling the "U. S. to go home," referring to the continued occupation of their country as a war base. Hundreds of the banners in Japanese and English were carried.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• Soviet Press Peace Drive • Menzies Gov't Has Setback

GROWING CONTRADICTIONS in the capitalist sector of the world produced most headlines last week. Besides, they helped explain the biggest news story — the mounting demand for a Big Power top level talk to settle world questions.

The Soviet Government's interest in such talks had been set forth again by the Kommunist, leading theoretical organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Kommunist reiterated Premier Malenkov's position of Soviet willingness to settle outstanding international questions; (2) insisted present Soviet peace measures were a long-time project looking to a long-time peace; (3) renewed Soviet determination to give "moral and political support" to liberation movements of colonial peoples and to peace and national independence struggles of workers' movements everywhere; (4) denied that such support constituted export of revolution and again branded charges of exporting revolution as "nonsense."

In the capitalist world, new manifestations of forces operating to block the implementation of war plans occurred in—

ASIA: The pro-war government of Australia's Premier Robert Menzies had its majority in the upper house reduced to two seats, as compared to four prior to the elections. Only intervention of a "third party" prevented victory by the Labor forces. . . . Members of President Elpidio Quirino's party suggested Gen. Carlos Romulo as likely nominee to beat Nacionalistas' ex-police boss Ramon Magsaysay in November race. Quirino's subservient role of pushing plan for "Pacific Defense Alliance" in behalf of Washington is unpopular. . . . As last minute move to counteract great popular devotion to the Vietminh, French colonialists pledged full "sovereignty" to Cambodia. But this gesture was cancelled a day later by unilateral Paris action devaluing the Indo-China piaster, adding new hardship to peasant masses. Cambodia denied previous consultation on measure.

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: In Kenya, whither Britain's Colonial Minister Oliver Lyttleton flew for week's visit to get "first-hand information," the Kiyuku people have settled down to protracted guerrilla warfare. British colonialists professed to be optimistic over de-

velopment, but this pose was belied by incredulous alarm that Kiyuku operations, led by military leaders calling themselves "General China" and "General Russia," have manifested features of long-time strategical plan and brilliant tactical maneuvers.

In Central Africa, following House of Commons acceptance of "federation" scheme by vote of 247 to 221, the Nyasaland Supreme Council of Chiefs and the People and the Nyasaland African Congress have served notice they will cease the recruitment of labor. Rhodesian African leaders announced boycott of proposed "federation" organs. . . . In the Union of South Africa, novelist Alan Paton set up a "Liberal Party" demanding equal rights for all, irrespective of racial origin or color. . . . At Elmiria, in the Gold Coast, where African leader Kwame Nkrumah heads government subject to British Governor's veto, an effort to raise taxes precipitated a demonstration, counteraction by police, and firing in which eight Africans and two Europeans were killed. . . . In Nigeria, following demonstrations in defiance of a police ban, two of the three main regional assemblies demanded self-government by 1956.

Arrival of trouble-maker John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, in the Middle East coincided with Britain's dispatch of Commando units to bolster British forces at Suez, following renewed demands in Egypt for removal of foreign troops. Al Misry, authoritative organ, called Dulles a representative of foreign imperialism. . . . In Israel, where a Communist editor was jailed for calling Dulles a foe of the Jewish people and Tel Aviv demonstrators cited his long-time association with Nazis, the Ben Gurion government was prepared to continue its role in behalf of a "Middle East Defense Alliance," and to grant new bases and military facilities to the Pentagon. . . . Earlier, Admiral Robert Carney had pledged the Greek and Turkish governments "atomic assistance" against Bulgaria.

EUROPE: The Big Three Western powers invited the Soviet Union to participate in a May 27 conference on an Austrian peace treaty. The invitation significantly omitted reference to the three powers' earlier "short" plan, which Moscow rejected.

A Negro factory worker writes his fellow Americans from China

'I'll Tell You What I Saw with My Own Eyes'

Louis A. Wheaton, an American Negro, a worker, a lathe operator, went to China last winter to attend the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. After travelling through China and living with its people, he felt moved to write an open letter to his fellow American workers. We are privileged to present this eloquent eye-witness document on this page. Clip it and give it to your shopmate. It will enable him or her to understand the vast significant developments taking place in the New China.

PEKING, China.

Dear Fellow Workers:

WE, IN THE United States, live in one of the biggest and one of the most industrialized countries in the world—wait a minute, don't start an argument with me. You say we are the most industrialized country in the world. Maybe we were at one time, but now that is a question.

Maybe it is this way. We are the biggest industrial producer of some things and of other things we are not. You see, we produce those things that the big guys can make profits out of. And we turn them out en masse. This, of course, means not taking into account what you and I, workers and farmers, need.

On the other hand, in some of the other big industrialized countries there is such a thing as planned production, planned industry. This means taking into account the needs of the people and the nation and producing to meet these needs.

Thus, it seems to me, that the major question is: Industrialized for whom and for what.

WELL, anyway, we workers in the United States feel that we have the best conditions in the world. But the majority of us don't have homes, don't have cars, and most of us don't eat well or dress well. We struggle to get this and sacrifice to buy that and generally we have a pretty rough time.

Okay, don't take on a fever, you have pride and so do I, but facts are facts. From 25 to 40 percent of your income goes for rent, if not more; 33 1-3 percent of your pay check goes into direct taxation and another 10 or 20 percent goes by way of hidden taxes. We deny ourselves some essential to buy something else that we want.

WHAT ABOUT working conditions?—You know them as well as I do. Speed-up is the theme song. Shops are generally stuffy and ill-ventilated, lighting is poor in most instances, not to mention the lack of safety devices. Workers have in many instances to provide their work clothes or aprons and caps where such things are needed.

In the majority of instances there is not health insurance and where there is, the worker has to pay half or more for the insurance. In many instances there are less than five sick days a year. In a great many shops vacation is a big joke.

Health resorts for workers? What's that? No, brother, we don't have any such thing. Rest homes in the factory—are you mad?

Hot meals—free—man, you must be talking about things to come or things in another world.

WELL, brothers and sisters these things are in another world—a world where every worker and every small farmer is working for a peaceful world and where the things that are being made meet the needs of the peo-

ple—a world where the worker is the respected citizen. The Democratic Peoples Republic of China is a part of this world.

I have visited factories from Shanghai to Shenyang (Mukden). I will give you just general impressions—not a whole lot of figures.

As one worker to another, figures can be made to lie. So I'll tell you what I saw with my own two eyes.

IN THE FIRST PLACE I was impressed by the unity among the workers. There is none of this "rival union" business. You work, I work, we all work and we need a strong union for our protection—that's the attitude of all the workers. The workers support their union and its lead-

ers. Woe unto that leader who gives these workers a bum steer.

Four years ago China was a mass of rubble and poor organization. Most of the workers were unorganized. They were living in horrible huts and shacks and any shelter they could find. The Kuomintang had its heel in the worker's neck and was burying him in the muck and mire. But the workers united and set right this awful mess.

Today, what are the actual conditions? I state quite frankly that the living standard of the Chinese people is not up to ours as yet. But that is only a matter of time and a very short time at that. As for housing, the workers are already living in warm clean houses. In every city they are building huge housing proj-

ects. The projects are not only government projects but factory projects also, for which the rents are phenomenally low.

For example: A typical family was the one I visited at the Fu Shun open cut mine. While walking along the project street I picked up a little boy of about four-and-a-half or five years of age from among the children who had gathered around us. I told him through our interpreter that I would like to visit his home.

He very proudly got down from my arm and running before us led us to his home. There were four in his family. Following his example we doffed our shoes and entered a foyer that was spotless and the floor shone. There were three rooms and a kitchen. There was gas for cooking, electric lights and radio, and very bright spreads on the beds.

THE FURNITURE was heavy, sturdy red maple. There were pictures of the family and of the leaders of China on the walls. There were also beautifully handwoven screens showing picturesque scenes of China. We were served tea in the pottery that is very familiar in China. A worker in China today pays between five and seven percent of his income for rent and his income taxes are between three and six percent.

Each factory that I visited has a nursery where the workers may leave their children in the competent hands of trained personnel, doctors and nurses. The factory also provides a primary school for the small kids who can't be left alone. Mothers are given, with full pay, three one-half hour periods for nursing and visiting their babies, exclusive of their lunch period.

The trade union and its representatives are constantly checking on safety devices and improved working conditions for the workers. This includes ventilation, heat, dust removers, lighting and other such factors important to a worker. The factory management are generally implemented immediately or as soon as equipment can be installed. The factory, whether state-owned or privately-owned, carries health insurance on the workers.

EVERY BRANCH of industry has, or will have in the immediate future, its own hospital. For example, in Tientsin, the textile workers have a brand new well-equipped 400-bed hospital with a full staff of doctors and nurses. The chemical workers in the same city have a 300-bed hospital equipped in the same manner and so do the steelworkers. All expenses for hospital care, doctors, surgery, and medicine are free to the workers. In addition to this they are paid for the period they are unable to work.

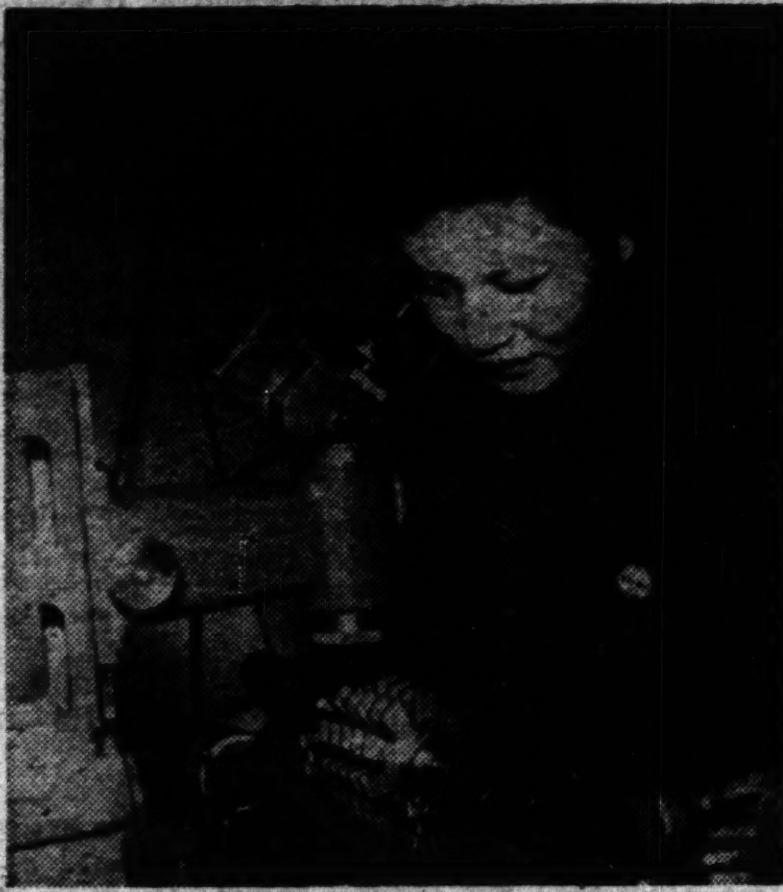
Now let's speak about health resorts. Now you will really hear something. These health resorts are beautiful palaces on lakes, in the hilly countryside or along one of the beautiful rivers of China. The resort of the railroad workers is a dream. It sits like a jewel under the mountains around Hangchow and on the edge of the beautiful West Lake. Here, based on performance and the need of the workers, they are given two to four weeks' rest, completely free in most cases and in others paying only a nominal fee for their meals. This, of course, includes doctors and nurses and personnel for the needs of the workers. The trade union decides upon who shall be given this rest after consultation with the business agent

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LOUIS A. WHEATON

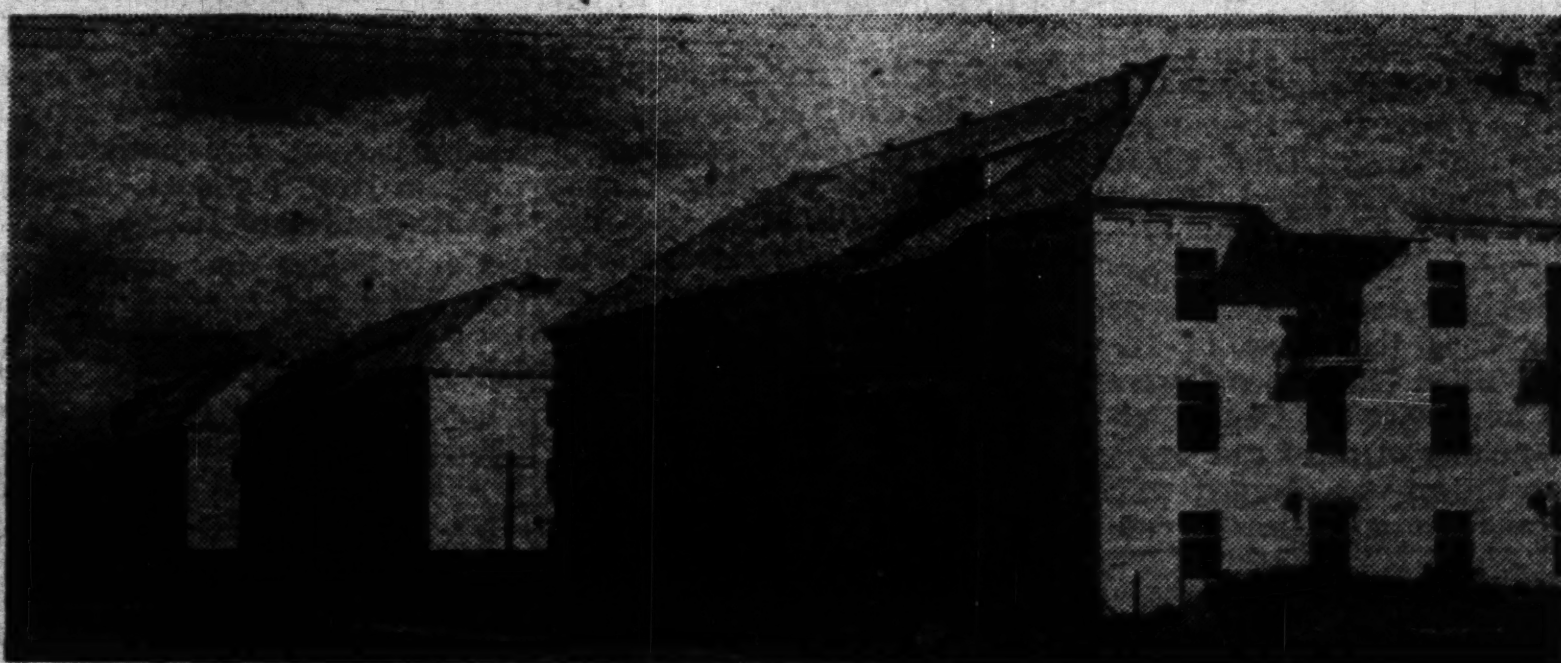
China Today—The Country, Its Industry, Its People



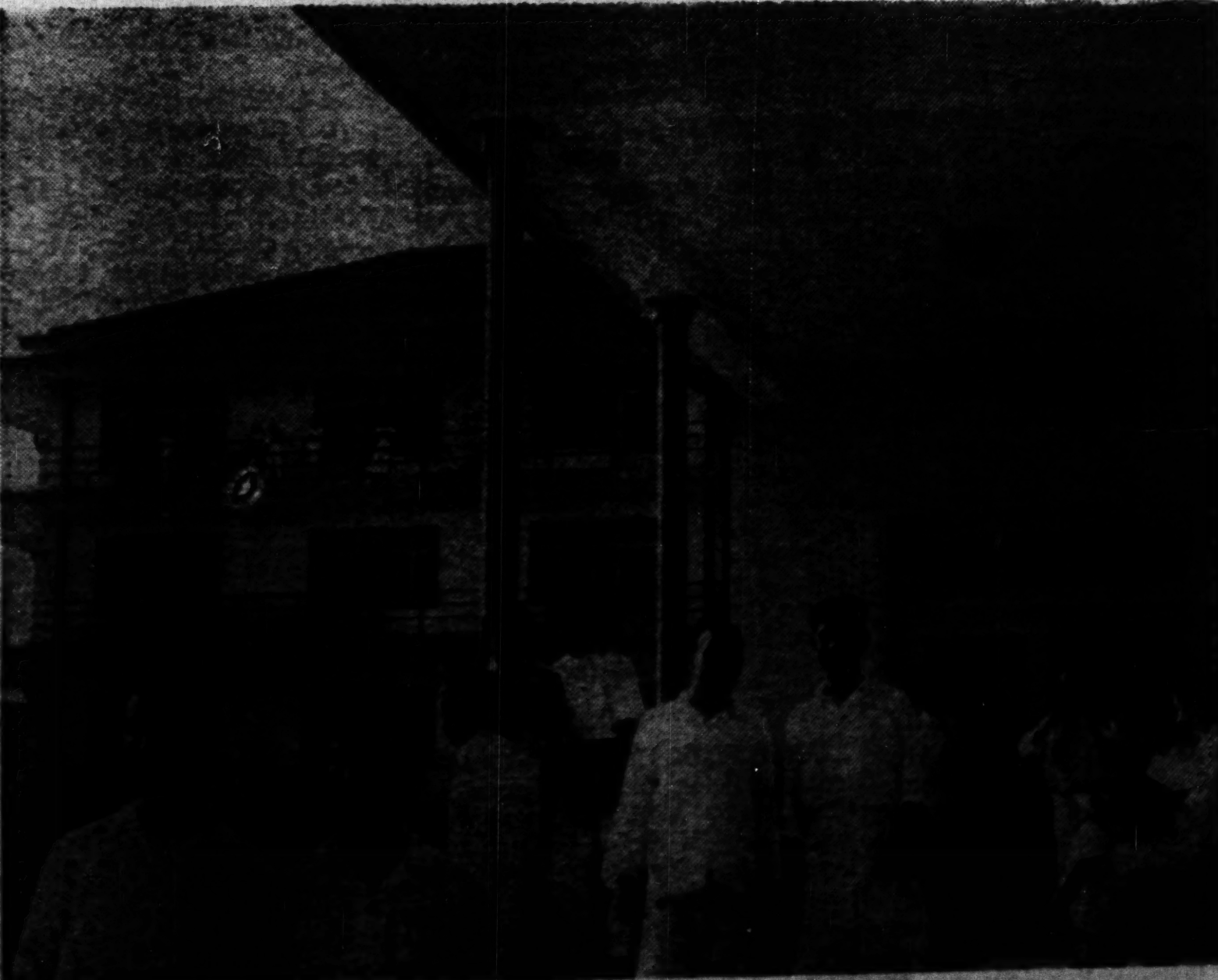
Sun Wal-chien at the Shanghai Tool Plant making a microscopic inspection of a gear.



A farmer in Yuan Ming Xuan, a village near Peking, shows his crop of corn.



New homes for Chinese workers. Occupied now by workers at the Harbin Flax mill, these apartments are shown on Nov. 30, 1952, as they neared completion.



Textile workers at the Rest Home of the National Committee of the Chinese Textile Workers Union which was opened last summer at Tsingtao, a famous resort in China.

McCarthy Puts N. Y. Post On Grid — Who's Next?

By MAX GORDON

AMERICA'S MOST FASCIST-MINDED senator has informed a newspaper editor that any paper which dares to criticize him, or the gang of political cutthroats associated with him, is going to be persecuted. This startling, and blunt fascist effort to frighten America's newspapers was brought into the open last week with publication of the testimony of New York Post editor James Wechsler at a secret hearing before Senator Joe McCarthy's subcommittee, which is conducting a thought-control "investigation" of books in U. S. libraries abroad.

Wechsler, it seems, had written a few books, one of which was supposed to have appeared in these libraries. This was the pretext for calling him before McCarthy for inquisition.

THE TESTIMONY revealed that McCarthy was not in the least interested in books written by Wechsler appearing in U. S. libraries. It dealt exclusively with New York Post editorial policies. It revealed nakedly that what concerned McCarthy was the Post opposition to him, its exposures of his crooked dealings and political fakery.

For this, Wechsler was severely red-baited despite the clear evidence that he is himself a vicious anti-Communist.

The testimony also showed, incidentally, that McCarthy has a quality necessary to the fascist mind the ability to come up with the wildest idiocies. Thus, Wechsler testified he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1934 to 1937, and had made a trip to the Soviet Union. McCarthy said if he "had been Stalin" he would have instructed Wechsler to pretend he had turned anti-Communist.

He wanted to know if this has not really been Wechsler's instructions, and if it had not been Wechsler himself who had written the attacks against the Post editor appearing from time to time in the Daily Worker.

THAT MCCARTHY himself is capable of such double-dealing goes without saying. It is part of the training one gets in machine politics in our country.

Following release of the Wechsler testimony, McCarthy underscored the fact that he was going



MCCARTHY

after the press in the country by requesting one of his professional stoolpigeon and perjurers, one Harvey Matusow, prepare a list of all "reds" he knows working for newspapers in the country.

HIS GAME is revealed partly in the testimony of the Wechsler inquisition, in which McCarthy told Wechsler he would call down the editor of the New York Times, or any other paper, if that paper "has been consistently fighting anyone who fights Communism, meaning, of course, McCarthy and his fascist grouping."

His game is to frighten into silence all newspapers who still have a spark of respect for American democratic rights, and who have

(Continued on Page 13)

Only 2 Weeks Left to Save 4 Carolina Negroes

TWO TEEN-AGE NEGROES were sentenced to die on July 15, 1949, for the "lovers' lane" murder of a white taxi driver in Greenville, North Carolina. A 19-year-old Negro,

two years later, in 1951, was condemned to die on June 22, after conviction on a charge of "rape." The three condemned youths met still another victim charged with "rape" on "death row" in Raleigh's Central Prison where they all awaited execution in the state's gas chamber.

The two charged with "murder" were cousins, Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels, 17 and 16 years, respectively, who produced witnesses to prove that they were not near the "lovers' lane" where William O'Neil was found dead in his taxi. No one ever sought to find out who the mysterious woman in the pink dress was who was seen to leave the scene of the killing. Written "confessions" were enough to convict the Daniels, although neither of them can write.

Clyde Brown was charged with "rape" and the cops beat a con-

fession out of him in jail, a "confession" written in nice legal phrases, although Brown cannot write. The girl he is alleged to have "raped" testified in court that she could not remember Brown committing rape upon her. The all-white jury accepted the "confession" despite the repudiation of it by Brown.

THE MAN the three youths met in the death house was middle-aged and did not appear to have all of his faculties. Towns people in Williamston said that Raleigh Speller was feeble-minded and not responsible fully for his acts. But back in 1947 Speller was charged with rape, the citizens say, to clear up a case with a victim who would be unable to defend himself. Activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People kept Speller alive until now.

And now the four Negroes are scheduled to march to the gas chamber on May 28 as living sacrifices to the god of white supremacy. For guilt and innocence aside, no white man has ever paid the supreme penalty for rape. Nor have whites been denied the right to serve on juries.

Moreover, it is a commentary on white supremacy barbarism that these four men's lives are to be sacrificed because their appeals were not filed within 60 days of notice. The appeals were filed on the 61st day because the trial court held up the record until then. Hiding behind this technicality, the appeals court exercised its discretion not to hear it. So, in effect, four men are being sent to their deaths without a trial at all. They have been sent by all-white juries, according to the dissenting opinion of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, assembled in a manner to exclude Negroes "not on race but on wealth."

THE FOURTEENTH Amendment is being trampled upon in these cases. White supremacy is demanding its Negro flesh in the lives of four Negroes. Only the people, by protesting to Governor William Umstead, at Raleigh, can right the wrong save the four lives and the right to due process and a fair trial. And there remains less than two weeks in which to do so.

Scabs Used by Gov't In Honolulu Trial

HONOLULU, T. H.

STRIKEBREAKERS and racists are taking the stand for the Government as rebuttal witnesses in the trial of seven workingclass leaders and writers under the Federal Smith Act.

One of the strikebreaker witnesses was Richard L. "Kingie" Kimball, manager of the swanky beach hotel, the Halekulani and president of Aisa Dairy. His job was to testify that two of the defendants had "bad reputations" with men of his class.

Witness Kimball won the reputation of a strikebreaker in the 1949 longshore strike in Honolulu, when he led a group of dairymen to the docks to unload scab cargo.

KIMBALL also has the reputation of a Japanese-hater. This fact came out when he testified that Charles Fujimote and Koji Ariyoshi, two defendants of Japanese descent, had bad reputations for "loyalty." He didn't know either of the men but defense lawyers exposed the fact that Kimball had slandered Japanese Americans as a group as "disloyal" at a public hearing in 1942. He advised locking up all Americans of Japanese descent by night after keeping them at work all day.

The prosecutors hinted that Hawaii was a "white man's" land, when they asked the judge to prevent Kimball's record from coming out.

Two other strikebreaking rebuttal witnesses were Gov. Samuel Wilder King and ex-Governor Ingram M. Stainback. Both help the strikebreakers in the 1949 longshore walkout.

ANOTHER REBUTTAL witness was Jack Suel Guard, general manager and treasurer of the McCabe Hamilton & Renny Stevedores, Ltd. The stevedore boss had testified earlier that he had a high opinion of the honesty and loyalty of Jack Hall, representative of the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He still believed in Hall's integrity, he said, but he wanted to say that other people thought he wasn't reflecting "community opinion" by such testimony. It seemed obvious that the shipping leaders and the FBI had been putting the squeeze upon him.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Elect 5 Negroes in N.C. Cities
- Investigate Police Brutality

NEGROES WILL sit as City Councilmen in five North Carolina cities as a result of an upsurge in the right-to-vote movement. Hubert Robinson, 60-year-old janitor at the University of North Carolina, an alderman's seat in Chapel Hill's city council over political science Professor Paul Wager. R. N. Harris, an insurance executive backed by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, defeated M. T. Mangum, his white opponent, to represent Durham's predominantly Negro Third Ward. Dr. William M. Hampton, an incumbent Greensboro City Councilman, led the entire field of 19 candidates to be re-elected to a second term. In Gastonia, 42-year-old Nathaniel Barber, a credit union official, running on the "People's Ticket" with incumbent Mayor W. H. Hareless, became the first Negro elected there. And in Wilson a tie between Dr. G. K. Butterfield, a Negro dentist, and H. H. Harris, a white businessman was settled in Dr. Butterfield's favor when a three-year-old white girl pulled the doctor's name from a hat.

Diehard anti-Negro political elements in North Carolina have reacted to the Negro election victories by raising an alarm over the "danger" of a Negro-labor political "bloc."

DR. W. P. DEVANE, who had served two terms in the

Fayetteville City Council was defeated in an up-set; two Negro candidates split the vote in Charlotte, defeating each other, and Herman L. Taylor failed a second time to land a seat in Raleigh.

THE NEW YORK City Council's Committee on Rules and Privileges has been authorized to look into lawsuits, running to more than \$2,000,000, settled or pending, involving damages growing out of police brutality. An original resolution introduced by Councilman Earl Brown calling for the ouster of Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan and an investigation of the police-FBI agreement not to apply civil rights laws to New York City, was watered down. Everyone wants to know now when will the Council act on the present authority.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS yelled some of their loudest gripes against Eisenhower's tardiness in appointing some of their number to responsible posts last week when the Crispus Attucks Republican League met in New York City. State GOP chairman William F. Pfeiffer repeated the stale promises of his boss, but said the delay in naming Negroes to offices was due to "FBI loyalty checks." Is the Administration afraid that Negro Republicans are addicted to the "Communist line" of fighting for Negro rights everywhere?

1-Month Drive Asks Smith Act Amnesties

DECLARING THAT "the clear and present danger" to our country is McCarthyism, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith

Act victims, announced the opening of new headquarters at 667 Madison Ave., and outlined the program for National Amnesty Month—June 4 to July 4.

Campaigning for amnesty to free labor and political prisoners is "a good old American custom," Dr. Barsky said. He recalled the popular movement that won freedom for Eugene Debs and scores of victims of the 1919 Palmer "Red Raid" hysteria. "What the people did in the days of Wilson, Harding and Coolidge they can do in the Eisenhower Era," Dr. Barsky insisted. Demanding amnesty—executive action to free the victims of Smith Act frame-ups—is, he said, the most effective way to stop all thought-control prosecutions.

June 4 will be two years since the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the conviction of 11 Communist Party leaders. This, he said, gave the McCarthy, McCarran, Velde and Jenner Committees and the McCarran "Subversive Control" Board the green light to ride roughshod over the rights of all Americans of all political parties.

TWO YEARS AGO, he continued, many were troubled by

the Supreme Court decision in the Dennis case. The National CIO called it "a grave blow to America's precious heritage of the Negro people, warned that, 'To howl that everything about Communism is evil and should be suppressed . . . is nonsense. Let's stop playing cops and robbers and get out and scrape the barnacles off the old ship of state.'"

More and more people are awakening to the facts of life in these two years, Dr. Barsky said. What was ballyhooed as a step to repress only Communists has trampled on the rights of every man and woman in our country.

The American people are sick and tired of the whole McCarthy business, Dr. Barsky thinks. He said that "saner time" predicted by Justice Black in his Dennis case dissent is dawning. Peace talks give promise of an end to the war in Korea. Hysteria is giving way to negotiation in international affairs. Today, the entire world dares to hope for peace.

ENCOURAGED by this new climate, the Committee, Dr. Barsky said, believes that McCarthyism can and will be stopped. The goal of the June 4-July 4 campaign is amnesty for the victims of McCarthyism, nullification of the Smith Act, and a return to a living Bill of Rights for all the people. Some 500 community leaders have pointed the way. A brochure listing their names, and petitions ready for signature, are available at the Committee office.

IN A LETTER to Chairman Oscar Stauffer of the Kansas State Board of Regents, the academic freedom committee of the American Civil Liberties Union sharply criticized the firing of Prof. W. Lou Tandy because he had signed a petition to the White House asking amnesty for the 11 Communist leaders. Tandy was exercising a constitutional right, not a political action, the letter said.

DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY

Gallacher's View of the Steve Nelson Case

Former Member of
British Commons
Remembers 'Steve'

By WILLIAM GALLACHER

PAISLEY, Scotland.
THE ordinary working-man in this country, when he hears the story of Steve Nelson, can hardly believe it true. Twenty years' imprisonment for teaching the principles of Marx and Lenin—that's something utterly incomprehensible.

Consider in 1950 or '51 Attlee, then Premier in the Labor Government, was over in Washington. Yet in 1948 the Labor Party in Britain published a Centenary Edition of "The Communist Manifesto." And in a foreword the Labor Party Executive paid its tribute to these two men Marx and Engels for the great service they had given to the working class.

The Communist Manifesto is amongst the most dynamic of Marx and Engels writings. It is a guide to Communist and working class activity in the struggle to achieve the new Socialist society. That Centenary Edition is still being read. Through it the teaching of Marx, and by implication of Lenin, still goes on. So, if the leading country of the "Free Nations (?) puts Steve Nelson in gaol for such teaching then its British satellite ought to gaol our mild, pink (somewhat faded) labor leaders for circulating the most reprehensible, from the bourgeois point of view, of these same teachings.

Word recently reached The Worker that in England, William Gallacher, for many years a member of Parliament, beloved leader of the British workingclass and especially of the Clyde-side ship builders, had been going up and down the land making speeches for the freedom of his old comrade-in-arms, Steve Nelson, who stands in the dock in Pittsburgh, charged under the Smith Act with "conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence." He is also under a 20-year sentence for "sedition" under a flagrantly unconstitutional state law.

What is Steve Nelson's crime? He has or-

ganized and led workers in struggle to raise their living standards. He has opposed the senseless slaughter in Korea and advocated peace. And, as Gallacher points out in the following article, Steve Nelson has been a champion of socialism, the system of society which eradicates unemployment, poverty, racism and war.

We cabled Gallacher requesting this article, because we wanted our readers to have the benefit of Gallacher's justly famed fire and eloquence. He responded generously and promptly with this piece which gives the view of a British class leader on one of the most outrageous frameups in our United States. —THE EDITORS.



WILLIAM GALLACHER



STEVE NELSON

Says Wall Street
Bosses Fear Power
Of Workingclass

But it may be said they were conspiring with others to carry out the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States. Shades of Sam Adams! What a travesty is here presented! Had Steve Nelson and his colleagues been using the language supplied by the agitators, who prepared the way for the Declaration of Independence there might have been something in the charge, for these early pioneers of America independence had little respect for the recognized established government. But for those who wildly celebrate the violent overthrow of the colonial government year by year to try to impute similar conduct to the followers of Marx and Lenin is simply to make a demonstration of their ignorance and their fear. Yes, fear, even more so than ignorance, fear that is with them day after day, fear that haunts their uneasy sleep at night.

THE "FREE NATIONS" are the nations where the capitalists are free to rob and plunder the working class. But what if the workers should decide to stop the robbery? Should decide to take power into their own hands instead of, as in the past, lying at the mercy of their exploiters? That's the specter that's ever before the fear-crazed eyes of the Big Money Barons. Already in so many countries the "specter" has become living reality—freedom to rob and plunder has been ended for good and all. This is "tyranny," "dictatorship," wails out Wall Street. It is a threat to the American "Way of Life," which means, as in Britain and Western Europe, the parasites at the top and the workers at the bottom.

Guns, tanks and atom bombs are accumulated to stop this fearsome advance of the working class in Europe—to push it back if that is in any way possible, and to crush if they can the liberation movement that is triumphant in Asia.

America, that produced a Washington, a Jefferson, wants no Washington or Jefferson in Malaya or Viet-Nam. The colony, that by force of arms battled its way to freedom and independence, declares through its President that Malaya must submit to British rule, that Viet-Nam must submit to French rule. This is shameful, shocking, for if the Americans had the right as colonists to fight for independence, the Malaysians and Viet-Namese have the same right, no more and no less.

BUT THOSE who so betray the history and traditions of the United States will stop at nothing to hold down their own people. To ensure this they must strike at the vanguard, and, if possible, destroy it.

Of the courageous ones the name of Steve Nelson stands out—yes, for the principles of Marx and Lenin. The principles of Marx and Lenin, when understood by the workers, will bring about a happier and better world. Marx exposes the whole character of capitalist society. The greed for profits, the fight for markets and spheres of interest (colonial exploitation) all leading up to a period of wars and revolution. In the latter part of the 19th century and the first decades of this century the bourgeoisie and their economists scoffed at Marx.

Capitalism was strong, healthy—overlasting. The most violent language might be used at the public parks or squares here and

He Helped Build the Steel Union

And the steel bosses never forgot. That's why John Steuben is being hounded today.

By ADAM LAPIN

SAN FRANCISCO.

IT WAS ALREADY quite dark on that spring evening of 1937. But every now and then we saw a burst of fire from the huge smokestacks. Then the spurts of orange and red grew shorter, less frequent, and finally died away.

Soon the anxious questions in our minds as we stood at the mill gate was answered. Thousands of steel workers, sweaty and sooty, poured out of the darkened mills. They were jubilant and noisy and tough. They were on strike. The huge Youngstown Sheet and Tube mills in Youngstown and the adjoining towns of Campbell and Struthers were down tight.

In the midst of the workers who pumelled him and embraced him and shook his hands, was a short, chunky man with a big mop of black hair. That was John Steuben, or Shorty as everybody called him.

It had been his job to organize the 16,000 workers at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube. Shorty was an organizer. I had plenty of occasion to see that during the next few weeks.

THE COMPANIES had laid in lots of industrial munitions for their guards. Sheriff Ralph Elser, a huge mountain of blubber who always carried a gas billy in his pocket, had quietly filled his jail cell with deputies—or strikebreakers—ready for action. One night two strikers were killed. But Sheriff Elser had conveniently taken all the reporters to a strawberry festival, of all things, so they wouldn't see what happened.

Youngstown was put under virtual martial law. Union meetings were forbidden. Homes were raided. Scores of strikers were beaten and arrested. Shorty was arrested too, on charges of criminal syndi-

calism and cutting rails leading in to the sheet and tube mill—at a time he was protesting to the Mayor against company violence. It was a tough strike, and top CIO leaders hadn't expected it. They weren't ready with any soup kitchens and funds for relief and all the machinery of a prolonged strike.

AT ONE POINT I drove around to the various union headquarters in the area with two other reporters in the area, Mary Heaton Vorse, the veteran labor journalist, and

Louis Stark of the New York Times, to get a picture of how the strike was holding up.

When they left Shorty's little headquarters, they were full of admiration. It was the most impressive spot we had visited. There was none of the confusion we had encountered elsewhere. Here the activity was hectic but purposeful. There were workers at little committee meetings, women dishing out coffee, Shorty on the telephone and talking to a dozen people at once.

Could the union stop a back-to-

work movement? Shorty pulled out a little black book. Here were the names of 500 key workers at the mill. Each could be contacted at a moment's notice. Each could rally others around him. Here was the machinery to hold up the strike against terrible odds.

EVENTUALLY the odds got too heavy—when the National Guard was called in and picketing was stopped. The strike was over. The union managed to settle 200 court cases growing out of the strike—including Shorty's—on a mass basis, and mainly with nominal fines.

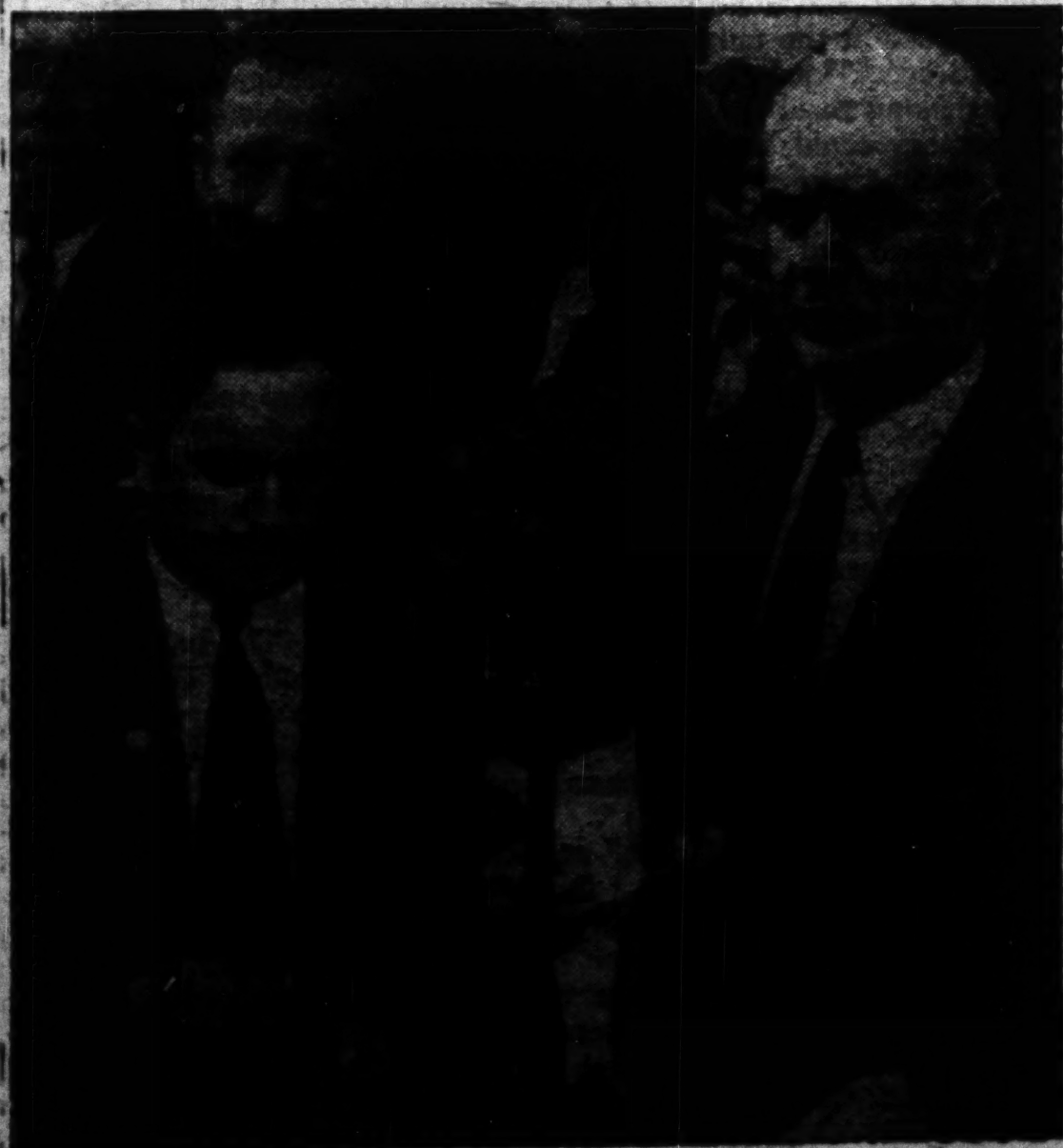
But the union wasn't rally busted. Shorty and the other devoted organizers and union men had done their work too well. Within a year the union had regained its strength and entrenched itself.

Shorty went on to other work, wrote two books, one called "Strike Strategy" embodying his own rich experience. He became a leader of New York's AFL Hotel Workers. He edited the lively, militant magazine March of Labor.

But the Justice Department did not forget his leadership in that hard-fought Little Steel strike. Last year it demanded on the basis of the charges brought against him then that he be denaturalized and deported.

BUILDING the CIO, bucking terror in company-controlled towns, bringing unionism to the steel workers—all this was now a crime.

The government and the steel companies never forgot what Shorty Steuben had said and done during those years when it was tough to be a union man. The question is whether his fellow trade unionists, the millions who benefited from his pioneering work, will also remember—and do something about it.



John Steuben and the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO, shared the platform at the big Youngstown Organizing Committee meeting at Campbell, Ohio, during the 1937 Little Steel strike.

(Continued on Page 14)

'Never Underestimate the Power of Women'

'Divided we cannot fully succeed. United we cannot fail,' says union's conference of working women

By MARIE JOYCE

YOU FEED the kids, get them off to school, straighten up the house, rush off to work and put in eight to 10 hours at the plant, rush home, cook supper, wash the dishes, do the laundry and ironing, collapse into a chair and your husband looks at you and complains, 'You're not the same little woman you used to be. You're losing your pep.'

"Well, maybe if all us men and women workers got together, we'd lick this thing and then we'd all have our pep."

Speaking was a young Negro woman worker from the American Safety & Razor plant in Brooklyn, N.Y. A member of Local 475, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, her description of a working mother's day and her proposed remedy drew fervent and appreciative applause at the national conference on problems of working women held May 2-3 by UE at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City.

★
EVERYONE WHO took part in the weekend conference—and that included 410 delegates, the majority women, from every UE district in the nation, all the UE national officers, staff members and field organizers—knew they were making history. Although organized labor in the U.S. has a history that dates back to revolutionary times, this was the first conference of its kind ever held. Everyone agreed, too, that it would certainly not be the last.

Before the conference started, there was some feeling that the women delegates, many of whom were attending their first national meeting, might be timid or shy about talking. But after national UE executive board member Rita Kochert finished delivering her opening report and board member Margaret McCartney took over the chair, delegates began lining up at the mikes, eager to tell of their experiences in the shops, at home and in the union. The 90,000 women in UE account for one-third of the total membership.



Some of the delegates to the UE's Conference on Problems of Working Women

Their stories added up to an overwhelming indictment of calculated and brutal discrimination against women workers that hurts men as well as women and pays off in huge super-profits for the owners of industry. Ernie Thompson, head

of UE's fair employment committee, estimated that American employers squeeze out an extra \$5½ billion each year by underpaying and speeding up women workers. And within that discrimination lies super-exploitation of Negro women, whose pay averages less than half of white women's wages.

★
IN THE ELECTRICAL industry, employers had separate rate structures for men and women. After the War Labor Board ordered this eliminated in 1945 in a case brought by UE in behalf of General Electric and Westinghouse workers, the companies combined the rates into one structure. But in most plants rate discrimination continued. Women's rates were simply moved over below men's

rates. As a result, women's rates, no matter how skilled the job involved, were placed below that of the common laborer or sweeper.

Miss Kochert (District 9, Indi-

ana and Michigan) told how discrimination works in her plant where 800 women are employed. "Women's rates range from \$1.51 to \$1.69 an hour," she reported, "while janitors have a \$1.69 rate. For the 800 women in my plant, that's a loss of at least \$5.20 a week each, \$270 a year. For the company it means \$216,320 in extra profits each year. And my plant is by no means the worst example of discrimination."

At General Electric's new runaway plant in Anniston, Alabama, Elizabeth Moore reported, 90 percent of the 1,200 workers are women. "And there's a good reason," she added. "GE is hiring only women under 25. They have two re-

(Continued on Page 14)



Pay Inequalities Rob Women of \$5.5 Billion a Year

By BETTY FELDMAN

THE TWO-DAY UE NATIONAL Conference on the Problems of Working Women was a deeply-moving and historic experience.

Here were the women of whose coming into industry and into the basic trade unions of our labor movement we have talked so much: women in their twenties, middle-aged women with grown sons in Korea, women with grandchildren—Negro and white, of Irish, Italian, Jewish, Spanish-speaking origin.

Here, in short, was that other half of the working class, usually missing at union conventions, or sparsely and silently represented.

Here it was, dramatizing the familiar axiom that to bring women out of the kitchen into the factory, whatever the additional burdens and super-exploitation they encounter, is to set in motion the process of their eventual liberation.

For their experiences with speedup, with discrimination in hiring and in wage-rates and all the other countless aspects of exploitation, had brought these women into a struggle against the source of all their misery, whether as housewives or working class mothers and wives, or as workers themselves, into an organized struggle side by side with other workers, men as well as women, in the most basic form of working class organization, the trade union.

"The working women's movement has for its object the fight for the economic and social, and not merely formal, equality of women," wrote Lenin back in 1920. "The main task is to draw the women into socially productive labor, extricate them from 'domestic slavery,' free them from their stultifying and humiliating resignation to the perpetual and exclusive atmosphere of the kitchen and nursery." And he added: "It is a long struggle, requiring a radical re-making both of social technique and customs."

its stages, among both the women and men delegates at this conference. There were women present who had been elected to the union's top leadership, its General Executive Board, and there were others whose voices when they spoke at the mike were so low that they were asked to speak louder, and who confessed their knees were shaking so at this, their first time at a microphone, that they could hardly speak at all!

There was a woman strike leader from Wassau, Wisconsin, whose local (60 percent women) had been on strike for 15 months, and a seven-year veteran of struggles with the International Harvester Co. And there were Negro women serving their first term as stewards, unceasingly harassed by foremen and bosses, whose reports brought the house down—like the young woman who, when she asked for more pay for doing an additional operation, and was told "It doesn't take much time," said, "But it takes brains!"

There were men delegates who said it was about time the women were getting into action, and others with more insight who pointed out the obstacles that stood in the women's way, from suffering male indignities to having to rush home to get dinner.

One Ohio leader told how the biggest fight in his district with the men had been "to give the women dignity. Our first fight was to get them to call women, women."

"Any woman up to 70 is called a gal," one woman said bitterly.

"When you give the women dignity you get respect, and from respect you get action."

An occasional feminist outburst from a woman delegate invariably brought forth answers, usually from other women, pointing out that the key issue was unity between men and women workers against the employer.

And Ernest Thompson, chairman of UE's National Fair Practices Committee, stressed the employers' use of the concept of women's inferiority to achieve their

annual 5½ billion dollar steal from women workers in the form of wage differentials.

★
WHAT THESE UE WOMEN demonstrated in new resources of fighting strength and leadership was almost incalculable, in view of the fact that UE's membership is now one-third women.

The conference revealed two weaknesses: the failure, as yet, to advance Negro women to leadership, beyond the local union level; and the absence of any real fight for peace. The speakers who brought up the question of peace, and a war economy, spelled out in terms of profits for the boss, speedup for the workers and attacks on the union, all got a big hand. But they were relatively few in number, and the obvious peace sentiment among the delegates was never directed towards the need for organized labor to fight for peace, for an end to the war in Korea, and for opposing the policies of the Eisenhower administration, as part of the struggle for equality and security for women workers!

The holding of two such conferences, by the independent UE and the CIO Packinghouse Workers on the same weekend, raises the question, why not more such conferences, in other unions?

★
THERE ISN'T A SINGLE UNION, right, left or in the center, which is going to be able to resist the attacks now taking shape without this kind of special attention to what happens to women on the job, in the plant and in the union itself. And it will be the union and all its members, men and women, who will suffer from the lack of such an approach, when the attacks come. Working class unity which is not based, among other things, on recognition of women workers as equal citizens in the labor movement, is no unity at all. UE and UPW have given the rest of the labor movement a good example of action, instead of words, in this direction.

THE PROCESS WAS TO BE clearly seen, in all

The Slick Magazines Slip

TV and 'pocket editions' cut into ads and sales . . . and the flagrant war-mongering editions backfire on the publishers

By THOMAS E. WILLIAMS

THE magazine industry has been hit so hard by TV and the quarter "pocket" book that it is reeling. Not only have millions of people turned to these two new mediums, but the diversion of advertising dollars to TV has started to choke off once important magazines. Caught in an endless web of contradictions, the magazines are uniformly dull—or as one wit said, "uniformly Dulles." Reporting, once a major feature of American journalism, has disappeared as being "too dangerous" in the scramble for the advertiser's dollar. In this culture of the dollar, otherwise known as the Era of Eisenhower, some old well-known magazines are being crushed and vast publishing empires are being sapped.

One major reason is the diversion of advertising into TV. Last year the two major TV networks gobbled up \$73 million in advertising—and a huge hunk of it came out of corporation advertising funds that previously went into magazines. The following figures show that, as far as advertising goes, TV has crawled in at the top:

Life	\$48,573,615
NBC-TV	41,067,493
Satevepost	39,055,384
CBS-TV	32,451,094
CBS-Radio	29,601,495
NBC-Radio	19,403,716
Time	16,888,193

ONE of the hardest hit is Hearst's Cosmopolitan, which featured such phony stories as "I was Stalin's Spy," it has slipped, dwindled and jerked its way to the edge of folding. Recently, in a desperate effort to survive, its bosses fired its advertising, promotion and subscription departments and cut editorial costs in half, and will now try to exist on circulation alone. At the Cowles publications, Quick was suspended because it was draining away Look's profits. Park East, after five years of slipping and sliding, has also suspended publication. And the Saturday Review of Literature, a marginal publication, dropped "Literature" from its title and as the Saturday Review has shifted into the musical record, jazz and "long-hair" business. Thus economically it has broadened its base. But dropping "Literature" from its title is symbolic of what has happened to literature and culture in general in the "cold war."

Where The Worker Gets Its Support

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The accompanying article underscores the difference between the monopoly-dominated press and a paper like The Worker. It takes millions to publish a weekly magazine that will make money, and that money comes from big business advertising. The big money men who publish these magazines, and the big advertisers who give them their income, make sure that they are used to promote the vicious propaganda lies of big business.

When they quit making money because of the intense competition and the trend toward monopoly in the publishing and newspaper field, they cannot appeal to their readers for help in circulating or financing. For by no stretch of the imagination can their readers, who are mostly rank-and-file Americans, feel any kinship toward these magazines which are so violently opposed to their interests.

The Worker does not have the millions with which to operate, nor the advertising. But it stays in business because it has something infinitely more precious—the kinship and close identity with its readers based on the fact that it speaks in the interest of the mass of Americans. We depend on our readers to make up for the lack of big money, big advertising and big promotion.

It is the contributions from the readers, both in money and in help in spreading it, upon which this paper depends in keeping alive.

AND THE END is not in sight. Collier's is in grave danger of going the way of Quick and Park East, despite its 50-year history. It has been sliding downhill ever since 1945. It skidded under a series of editors and then, in 1950, Louis Ruppel, former N. Y. Daily News Washington bureau chief later publisher of Hearst's Chicago Herald-Examiner, was made editor. Ruppel thought up, and promoted as the idea that would stop Collier's down-grade slide, the special issue devoted to "World War III. The issue sold out—then backfired and aroused world-wide protest. It thoroughly identified U. S. as a warmongering nation and even some of those who contributed to it, such as CIO president Walter Reuther had to denounce it. As for the common people, they just quit laying down 15 cents for this nonsense. The circulation skid went into a dive. Today the newsstand circulation of Collier's is approximately 600,000—hardly enough to stay in business.

THE SERIOUSNESS of the situation is shown by the fact that despite a gross of \$68,067,208, the Crowell-Collier Corp.—with three big magazines, Collier's, Woman's Home Companion, and the American—made a net profit of only \$76,000 in 1952. This is not only \$750,000 less than in 1951—but, as one publisher said, "Any time your net profit is only \$76,000 and your gross is \$68 million, you

ought to get out of the publishing business." It is well known in the publishing business that the Woman's Home Companion has been carrying the American for years. With the added burden of Collier's, even the Companion is staggering.

As a consequence of this skid, Ruppel, the war-monger was unceremoniously fired. Roger Dakin replaced him. Formerly on the N. Y. Daily News, then PM, and then article editor of the Woman's Home Companion, Dakin recently capitulated to advertising pressure and fired Bucklin Moon to atone for an article called "I Was Called a Subversive," written by a Los Angeles housewife who had fought for UNESCO's program in that city's schools.

HARDEST HIT as a group by TV and the quarter books are the so-called "crime," and "confession," and "romance" books. Some publishers have dropped nearly half their titles. The only field which has shown growth has been in the "men's" magazines. Both True and Argosy have passed the million circulation figure, and attempts to be real slick paper magazines. However, the cheaply produced Stag and Male, published by Martin Goodman, are regarded as much more profitable and a large number of magazines, modeled on them, are now on the stands. These magazines emphasize violence and sadism rather than sex, and depend entirely on newsstand sales rather than advertising. In a typical story in one of these magazines, Impact, a U. S. intelligence officer tells in the greatest detail he tortured a Nazi spy into confessing.

THE FAILURES and difficulties of these reactionary, often vicious magazines, backed with millions of dollars and never under attack on their constitutional rights, emphasize the enormity of the task accomplished by the Daily Worker and The Worker, the People's World, and Masses and Mainstream, and a handful of other publications. They are kept alive by the devotion of their readers who know they will not desert the fight for peace and will expose the phony plans of politicians.

[Editor's Note:—Shortly after this article was in type, publishers of Collier's announced that beginning Aug. 7, the magazine would appear twice a month instead of weekly.]

On the Way

What About That Mess Down in Washington?

By ABNER BERRY

DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN of 1952, the Eisenhower campaign ran a movie and television short which involved a dialogue between a young man and the GOP candidate running something like this:

After a few introductory bars of music, a young man in shirtsleeves is picked up by the camera. The young man asks:

"General just what is this mess down in Washington?"

The camera shift to Eisenhower who answers angrily:

"We have a bunch of wastrels and grafters down there taxing us dry for a lot of useless expenditures and spending the tax-payers money on mink coats and deep-freezes. And when I get to Washington I am going to clean up the mess."

"This is tragic! It's time for a change!"

EISENHOWER WAS RIGHT THEN; and those who are saying that its time for a change, now, are even more right. For Eisenhower Administration is proving to be the mess to end all messes, if we are to believe what is being said in the Negro communities throughout the nation.

It took the Eisenhower people nearly 100 days to find one Negro who could fill an assistant's post to Health and Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby. But it then took steps to appease Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the witchhunter, by rigging the so-called "loyalty" system to suit the racists and the thought-control bullies.

Just take a look at the mess—a mess which reeks with racism—that the Eisenhower fellows have stirred up. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who could not find anything subversive about a conspiracy to guard the right of cops to beat and to kill Negroes has rigged up a "subversive" list that hits many, many Negroes.

THE DANIELS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, of North Carolina, is "subversive," according to Brownell. Why? It was organized by Negro and white North Carolinians who refused to accept the framed-up verdict against two teen-age Negroes who were beaten by cops to extract a "confession" of murder. Bennie and Lloyd Daniels, now 21 and 20, respectively, are scheduled to die this month in the North Carolina gas chamber on the basis of these forged "confessions." Brownell should be joining with the defense of the men, who, according to Justice Morris A. Soper, of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, suffered "a gross violation of (their) constitutional rights." Their defenders are, instead, attacked by Eisenhower's chief legal officer as "subversive."

ALSO on the Attorney General's list of "subversives" is the National Negro Labor Council, the organization which enforced, by struggle, the right of Negro workers to jobs in Sears Roebuck retail stores, the Key System Railway in California, and placed Negro workers in many jobs they were denied. In Detroit, the Labor Council obtained a union label from the AFL Typographical Union for a Negro printer, the first in the history of the city. What is the Labor Council's "subversive" act? Is it because its activity showed up the do-nothing attitude of government in the matter of enforcing the Negro workers' job rights?

Now in addition to the brand of the Attorney General as "subversive," the action of Brownell means that any Negro who has ever been a member of a group labelled "subversive" will have to prove he is not guilty of subversion before he can get a government job.

On the other hand, President Eisenhower and his Attorney General have not been able to do anything at all about the contractors who pledge to hire workers without regard to race, creed, or color, and then freeze out all Negroes who apply. Are the contractors who refuse to hire Negroes as electricians, plumbers, carpenters and clerical workers on the Savannah River H-Bomb project really subversive? Wasn't New York City's Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan subversive when he conspired to deprive Negroes and other victims of police brutality of their constitutional rights?

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress report in their pamphlet, Civil Rights in 1952, that 14 Negroes were killed in 1952 while in the custody of Alabama law enforcement officers. What about subversion there? Two Negro baseball players were denied the right to earn a living at their profession in Mississippi and Arkansas because of a conspiracy between Mississippi's Attorney General and the president of the Cotton State Baseball League. Has Brownell busied himself with the rights of the baseball pitching Tugerson brothers under the 14th Amendment?

When John Foster Dulles, presumably speaking for the entire Eisenhower Administration, promised the U. S. Senate—and announced to the world—that he did not favor ratification of the genocide and human rights conventions of the United Nations, what "mess" was then being cleaned up?

AND FINALLY, the President has been promising for months an "announcement" on what he intends to do about the Contract Compliance Committee, the group established to police the non-discrimination clause in government contracts. As of May 1, when a group led by NAACP Secretary Walter White, visited the Attorney General, nothing had been done about safeguarding the rights of Negroes to jobs maintained by the tax money drawn from all U. S. citizens.

Eisenhower has TALKED about "that mess down in Washington," he has made SPEECHES about "equality of rights," but his ACTIONS have all gone in the direction of McCarthy, McCarran, Talmadge and Byrnes.

It's really time for a change. The mess in Washington is getting more and more unbearable.



"You have perfect freedom to write the news exactly how the boss wants it written. . ."

'Drastic Change in Labor's Thinking and Action'

(Continued from page 3)

bility, not of depression but of tremendous economic advances and social progress."

We, of course, agree with Walter Reuther that "the people of the entire world are hungry for peace" and that the notion of prolonging the shooting war or the cold war for any real or imaginary reasons of economic gains is unthinkable.

We agree with Reuther. But do the men of Wall Street?

COLONIALISM

IT IS EASY—too easy—to condemn the revolts in one or another of these colonial countries as "Communist" or "Communist-inspired" or "Communist-supported." As Dr. Mordecai Johnson said, however, in his speech to the 1950 CIO convention the problems from which these revolts spring "existed long before Communism came into existence." Dr. Johnson went on to point out that if Communist influence or assistance has reached these colonial people before ours, it is only because, to the everlasting shame of our nation, born itself in revolution against imperialism, we stood by for all these decades without offering our influence and assistance in their fight for freedom.

DICTATORSHIP OF FEAR

IN OUR ANALYSIS of the problems with which labor must concern itself we must alert our membership to the significance of the fact that there are subjects on which even a Secretary of State and a Supreme Court Justice cannot speak freely.

There has been established here at home a dictatorship of fear. We have so far committed ourselves to that dictatorship that even in high places fear interferes with free discussion of our policies. And if fear operates in high places, its ruthless power is literally crushing in the places of the common people.

Our union newspaper last month pointed out that:

"Our schools, social institutions, labor unions, and even churches are under attack. . . . Men of courage and conviction are driven from their jobs, scorned in the public press. History books are being rewritten and the liberties guaranteed under the Constitution are ground under the heel of reaction."

We are rapidly becoming a nation of cowed and frightened people—frightened and cowed not by any foreign power or enemy but by the McCarthys and Veldes. And we in the la-

The Voice of America?



—Justice (HOWU)

bor movement must confess that too often we have been counted not among the few with courage but among the many with fear.

Yes, sometimes we have spoken. But not often enough, not long enough, not loud enough.

And even when we spoke, we rarely acted.

WE, AFL AND CIO ALIKE, passed resolutions condemning activities of the House Un-American Committee and similar legislative investigating bodies. But have we taken a single concrete step in aid of any of the "unpopular" victims of these committees.

Have we come to the support of Owen Latimore in his defense against the outlandish indictment he faces?

Have we been able to set aside our fears sufficiently to recognize that in his recent contempt conviction for refusing to turn his union membership lists over to a Congressional investigating committee Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers was supporting a principle on which any trade union leader would face jail rather than betray his trust?

We in CIO by official convention resolution viewed with alarm the conviction of certain Communist leaders not for overt acts but for what they taught. But neither our union nor, so far as we are aware, any other national union in either AFL or CIO, took a single concrete step by way of court briefs or otherwise to bring our views to a forum where they might produce results.

We in the labor movement have repeatedly stated our support for the protection of the Bill of Rights. But the campaign to destroy the constitutional privilege of every individual to refuse to give testimony which may later be used against him in criminal proceedings has not vigorously been challenged by labor.

This campaign pretends to

accept the privilege but seeks to destroy it by promoting the false impression that those who stand on a constitutional right must be viewed as admitting guilt.

In our own union, we allowed leaders of our own local unions to be placed under attack by the Un-American Committee in 1952 while we offered no support.

WE IN THE LABOR movement who have no sympathy for the principles of Communism have allowed the dictatorship of fear to browbeat us out of defending Americanism, McCarthy, McCarran, Velde, and others whose political stock in trade is McCarthyism have so thoroughly hoodwinked, frightened and coerced all of us that to assert the heritage of America—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights—even simple principles of fairness and justice is to run the risk of being called a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

We who have yielded to these pressures of fear must share with McCarthyism the onus of attempting to destroy true Americanism. Part of the tradition of Americanism is the constant fight for freedom. Abandonment of the defense of freedom in time of crisis is as destructive as joining the attack on freedom.

Only a wide awake, uncowed labor movement will be able to meet this attack on all fronts. We, the International Executive Board of UPWA-CIO, have decided that the time has come when the labor movement must speak and act on all fronts.

We must be opposed to injustice and oppression wherever it occurs, whether the victims be fifteen doctors in Moscow or 11 Communist leaders in New York. As citizens of this country we have particular obligation to

The New Voice of America



—Advance (Amal. Clothing Workers)

speak and act against oppression here because we can have greater hope that our voices will be effective.

President Eisenhower has called for the right of all people, throughout the world, to free choice of their own form of government.

Surely if we are prepared to face with confidence the prospect of free choice by peoples of other countries, we should be prepared to demonstrate to the world our confidence in people of our own country.

Surely we do not have to jail Communists in order to compel rejection of their views by our people.

Surely we do not have to use the economic coercion of discharge, the social coercion of newspaper and other public castigation, the inquisitorial and politicalized ferreting of legislative committees, to guarantee the proper thinking of America.

FINALLY it will assure that the fruits of peace, when achieved, will go to the people. President Eisenhower has said with inspiring eloquence that the cost of a modern heavy bomber is 30 modern schools or two electric power plants and that the cost of a single destroyer is homes for 8,000 people.

If peace is achieved, will the reduction of armaments mean that the savings will be applied to education, to power projects, to public housing construction? Or will the men of Wall Street in our government, opposing as they do such measures as public housing, public power development and flood control, and similar measures, stand in the way of the very programs which will be needed to assure peacetime prosperity?

The first course of the "economic royalists" may be to attempt to sabotage the drive toward peace, to attempt to pro-

long Korea or create new Korea and even attempt to force a "tough" policy of invitation to an atomic war. Their alternative course may be to accept the peace, but allow the country to drift into depression believing that they, the economic royalist, could ride out the storm while strengthening their position at the expense of the common people.

THE ROAD AHEAD

THIS IS the prospect, toward which we look. This is the prospect for which all men yearn. It is worth fighting for—and we in the leadership of UPWA-CIO pledge ourselves to fight for.

It means a determined march down three roads:

1. The road to freedom: an end to the dictatorship of fear; an end to thought suppression; an end to repression by legislative investigation, fearless defense of every constitutional right of every person, popular or unpopular, regardless of race, color, creed or political belief against every form of attack whether by criminal prosecution or by economic or social persecution, whether by threat or jail or by threat of discharge; there must be recognition that we need not fear free speech, even for Communists, but that we must fear suppression of speech even of Communists.

2. The road to world peace: a prompt armistice and an end to the fighting in Korea; a political settlement by good faith negotiation in the Far East including recognition and admission to the UN of the government which now actually represents the Chinese people and with which realistically such a settlement must be made; settlement of world issues by international negotiation; and international armament reduction.

We wholeheartedly approve President Eisenhower's assurance:

"With all who will work in good faith toward such a peace, we are ready—with renewed resolve—to strive to redeem the near lost hopes of our day."

3. The road to prosperity: applying the savings of reduced armaments to a bold program of schools, power projects, housing and hospitals instead of bombers and destroyers; promoting productive uses of atomic energy under the control of and for the benefit of the people of the world; accepting and applying in this country as well as abroad the principles and the stirring challenge of President Eisenhower's proposal to devote the savings of disarmament to "serving the needs, rather than the fears of the world."

Her Choice!



—Labor (Rail Unions)

"QUOTES" FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

GOP 'Give-away' Is also 'Take-away'

By Federated Press

'Give-Away' Plus 'Take-Away'

The Republican "give-away" program is now being compounded by an equally reprehensible "take-away" program. In the first category are included the increase in the interest rate on government bonds to enrich the bankers; the proposed gift of the submerged oil lands to 4 "tidelands" states, for development by private petroleum interests; the recommendations disposing of government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry, and the Hoover plan for turning over federal power projects to private utility interests.

Now the second half of the program is unfolding. The Republican-dominated House voted

to cut off all funds for the public housing program which provides rental accommodations for low-income families whose needs have been ignored by real estate interests.

Is it the forerunner of other take-away from the poor and the helpless? Are we entering upon a new era of government largesse in which the fat cats are going to get all the cream while the lean ones are deprived even of milk?

AFL News-Reporter.

Facts vs. Slogans

If congressional investigators are interested in facts rather than slogans, they would do well to look at the phenomenon at Gimbel's department store in New York. Gimbel's placed on its so-called cooperative depart-

ments in a housing project not yet even started. Prices for living space ranged from about \$1,000 to \$1,500—with monthly maintenance-rental costs of from \$75 to \$125 a month. Next days, 10,000 people showed up at Gimbel's; 150 laid out the money on the line; hundreds of others placed small option deposits.

Why should this interest the Congressional probers? Because in one week the House passed (1) a bill which weakens rent control still further and (2) which knocked out funds to build 35,000 public housing units across the nation during the next 12 months.

CIO NEWS.

The Great Crusade Fizzles

When the voting, at the last

Presidential election was over and Dwight D. Eisenhower was established in the White House, most of the liberals in and out of the Republican party consoled themselves with the sincere hope that "Ike" may turn out, after all, as an antidote to Taft-McCarthy-Nixon torism and fight to give the little people of this great nation a break . . . when the chips were down. But those hopes have gradually but surely melted away as winter gave way to spring in the brief tenure of the new administration. Many are becoming totally disillusioned and falling prey to the unpleasant and disturbing thought that the great general to whom we entrusted the fate of our country at a most crucial period in its history, is today more captive

of the ultra-reactionary forces in and out of Congress.

The New Jersey Labor Herald

Operation Payoff

During the campaign last fall, the labor press warned union members that, if the GOP won, big business would again run the country and that workers, farmers and the general welfare would get scant consideration. After selection of a cabinet consisting of eight millionaires and one plumber, the payoff of business interests has begun. One of the most indefensible payoffs is the payoff to the real estate lobby. . . . If business pressure groups continue their heartless disregard of the public welfare, this "business administration" of government will be the last for many years.

The Railway Clerk

The Worker SPORTS

The Worker Editor Interviews:

Jim Gilliam Earl Torgeson

Dodgers

JIM (Junior) GILLIAM, the Brooklyn Dodger's spy young candidate for "Rookie of the Year," chatted about himself in the Dodger dugout at Ebbets Field for five minutes before clumping below for the pre-game meeting in the dressing room.

The slim 24 year old 2nd baseman whose artistry forced a change in the league's most "set" infield sketched his early baseball years in a few quick sentences. Born in Nashville, Tenn. in October, 1928, his father died when Jim was still a child. He went as far as 10th grade in school, then took a job as a porter in a Nashville 5 and 10 cent store. . . .

"I always loved baseball," he recalled. "Whenever we could get a bunch of us kids together and get a field I was there. I got pretty good at it and then I was thinking of it as something more than fun. That salary in the 5 and 10 sure wasn't much. . . ."

THERE WERE no thoughts of big league then . . . in the years before Robinson came to Brooklyn . . . what was he thinking ahead to, the Negro League and South America?

"Just the colored leagues," Gilliam said, "I didn't know anything about South America and the big leagues we didn't even think about except to read about. . . ."

Which teams did he follow as a kid . . . ?

Gilliam smiled. "Matter of fact, I was a Yankee fan," he said. "They had those good hitters."

He is not aiming to be a Yankee fan if the Dodgers get to tangle with the Stadiumites again this fall or any other fall. . . .

At the tender age of 16, Jim made the Nashville Negro club and that's where the "Junior" comes from. He was a professional ballplayer now and on the way, though he didn't yet suspect it was Ebbets Field he was headed for. This was 1944.

Two years later Gilliam was signed by the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro American League. This had been end of the road in our land for the Josh Gibsons, the Buck Leonards, the Willie Wells, and so many other greats.

"THAT YEAR Brooklyn signed up Jackie Robinson for Montreal," he recalled. "And some of us thought for the first time maybe the doors might get to open. When he went so good with Montreal it made me feel good, not only for him, but because it meant they couldn't keep him out after that."

And the next year, 1947, Robinson was signed to a Dodger contract and Junior Gilliam thought of himself as a prospective big leaguer.

In 1950 the slim young star, a marvellous fielder and crisp, developing switch-hitter, had a "try-out" with the Chicago Cubs, Springfield farm of the International League, and was unconditionally released. You can imagine how sincere the Cubs were about Negro players when they didn't even "see" enough potential in a star of Gilliam's calibre to keep him for development in the farm system!

But later that year the Brooklyn club bought Gilliam and a pitcher named Joe Black and moved them right up to Montreal. Jim was a popular star for two years up there, was the league's "Most Valuable" in '52. This spring . . . well, here he is.

At this writing before Tuesday's game in Chicago he was hitting .308, had reached base safely in every one of the Dodgers' 21 games, via 24 hits and 23 walks.

Phillies

BESPECTACLED EARL TORGESON, 29-year-old 1st baseman who moved from the Braves to the Phillies in that big mid-winter swap, leaned against the batting practice

cage in Brooklyn's Ebbets Field and chatted about himself, his old teammates and other baseball topics.

You'd never think that this articulate, mild and popular veteran was involved in one of the big brawls of recent years . . . remember, he charged into the Giant dugout after catcher Sal Yvars (and landed) after discovering that Yvars had deliberately splintered his prize bat. Nobody should break another man's bat, Torgy said. The tools of the trade . . . ever see a player oil and hone a bat, talk about its qualities. . . . ?

But we didn't talk about that. The 6-3 lefthanded belter from Snohomish, Washington (he's the second big league "Earl" from there, he said, and the second big leaguer, the first was Earl Averill, crack Cleveland centerfield of the 30s, half the kids in town are probably hopefully named Earl by now), chatted about the present:

"THIS IS A good ballclub, the Phillies. Yes, I'm off to a better start. Well, it's partly good condition, I stayed down South and played a lot of golf, then, you know, things got pretty low last year for us in Boston . . . it affects you when there's no crowd behind you. I'm sincerely glad for all the fellows who went to Milwaukee, it'll help them. They're the kings there. You know, in Boston it was always a Red Sox town, the tradition, I guess, we always felt it, you had to win it all like in '48 to get attention . . . otherwise, it was Red Sox, Red Sox. . . ."

He took a few practice cuts at the ball, then came back out.

"Playing regular is another thing," he went on. "Last year I never knew whether I'd be in there or not. It wasn't fair to the other guy either, Crowe, I think he's quite a hitter, but a man has to play regularly for anyone to find out. . . ."

He talked about his ex-teammates. After all, he was a Brave all his previous big league life.

"You know something," he said. "This Mathews is going to be the greatest. Just watch. He is really going to be a hitter. Works at improving himself too. They said he couldn't field when he came in last spring, but he's a lot improved now, isn't he? And is he ever strong up there at bat!"

Torgeson wasn't surprised at the Braves' good start after last year's seventh place finish.

"We weren't that bad a club last year," he said. "Now there's Crandall and Antonelli back. I

He was the Dodgers' most successful leadoff man in years, and had stolen six bases.

"No," he said candidly, "I wasn't nervous on Opening Day. I've been playing this game nine years now. It's the same game, and I've improved every year." He was very happy he had been brought on, since he felt he was ready for the big leagues after two seasons in Triple A.

"THE BIG difference between the leagues I notice is in the pitching," he said. "They're much smarter up here. Some pitchers were just as fast in the International but they didn't work on you the same way. Toughest pitcher so far—"

"Curt Simmons," he said, shaking his head. "Haven't got a hit off him yet!"

Jim married Gloria White in Baltimore five years ago and the Gilliam family now includes James, 4, and Katherine, 2.

It was time for the pre-game

think this kid Crandall is the next best catcher to Campanella." He stopped there and continued with a tone and look of special respect.

"NOBODY LIKE Campanella, though. Nobody! He is SO good. There's no catcher close to him in either league. Not just because he's hitting all these home runs now (this was before Campy drove in all five runs to whip the Phils, 5-0, L. R.) The way he calls the games, he knows all the hitters, he holds the runners close, his arm, his knowledge. . . . The rival ballplayer throws his arms open expressively. "What a difference a man like him makes!"

Sometimes a player may want his opinion "off the record" if it presents someone else as better than the man who plays the same position on his team, thus seeming to run down his teammate's ability.

Torgy smiled broadly. "I'm not running anybody down when I speak about Campanella. Heck, everybody knows how far out in front Campanella is, even our own catchers will tell you that. . . ."

The bell rang for the end of batting practice and Torgy trotted off with the other Phillies. It looked strange, the "Phillies" across his chest. You'd gotten used to him as a Brave. And you're just a writer in New York. How much more must a player himself get used to one city, one team, one bunch of players, in his life's work, before waking up to read he's traded. . . .

Dep't. Item . . . Ahem—Promotion

Alvin (Bobo) Holloman, the rookie who pitched a no-hitter for the St. Louis Browns in his first big league start, was a name totally unfamiliar to readers of all New York papers except those of the Worker.

Back in the issue of Sunday, March 22, in one of a series of Worker previews of the chances of the various teams, we had the following as the third reason for stating that the Browns were considerably improved.

"3. A really formidable pitching addition in Bobo Holloman, a 16-7 performer in the International League, but more important, the runaway best pitcher in the fast Puerto Rican Winter League, where they all said 'Where'd this guy come from, he can win 20 up there.'"

See, you GOT to read the Worker to know what's going on!

meeting and he went down the wooden steps clomping behind Peeewe Reese. In 1941, when Reese was the rookie shortstop sensation of the Dodgers, Jim Gilliam was a kid of 12 throwing an old taped ball around a rocky sandlot in Nashville. Now it's "Double plays, Reese to Gilliam to Hodges, Gilliam to Reese to Hodges."

In the ninth inning the Dodgers led 5-0 but the Phils had two on with one out and Earl Torgeson (subject of our other interview) cracked what looked like a single to right but Gilliam raced to his left like a wraith, snared the ball in his glove and from short right recovered and snapped the throw to Hodges for one of the GREAT plays I have ever seen a second baseman make in many years of looking.

"Junior" figures to improve the Dodgers considerably and they did come within two runs of winning the World Championship last fall.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Celler Defends Free Press • Bishop Irks Un-Americans

IN A BITTER statement accusing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of going to "fantastic lengths" in "abuse of the powers of a congressional investigating committee," Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) called on American public opinion to rise up in defense of freedom of the press and bring the Wisconsin Republican to justice.

Celler said the transcript of the hearing at which New York Post editor James A. Wechsler testified shows how consistently McCarthy "has attempted to pervert the meaning of loyalty and patriotism to silence criticism and to further his own brand of politics."

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union has vigorously protested Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigation of New York Post editor James A. Wechsler, charging that "abridgment of freedom of the whole press is implicit in this investigation of his editorial policies as such."

PROPOSALS by Methodist-Episcopal Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam for changing the file system of the House unAmerican activities committee brought notice May 11 of new investigations of him.

The bishop's proposals were accompanied by a sharp critical analysis of the present "hearsay" system of the committee for accumulating dossiers on

persons holding unpopular political beliefs, but the proposals themselves were regarded as mild and conciliatory.

A NEW THREAT to investigate the clergy came May 7 from chairman Harold H. Velde R. Ill.) of the House Un-American activities committee, who announced he intends to hunt Communists whether they are "in overalls or in sanctified cloth."

Addressing a luncheon of the American League against Communism, Velde said he was convinced "hardened and well-trained Communists" have been planted in the clergy.

THE KENTUCKY Federation of Teachers, AFL, charged here that school officials are using intercommunications systems to spy and eavesdrop on union members and other teachers.

The KFT executive board passed a resolution demanding that intercom systems be equipped with bells to warn teachers when they are turned on.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hall, editor of the Kentucky Teacher, said the teachers have no way of telling when the systems are turned on. She added that many proved instances of improper use of the intercoms have come to the attention of the union and its newspaper.

Drive for Worker Readers Shows Lift as New Yorkers Get Going

AFTER A SLUMP of several weeks, New Yorkers were renewing their campaign for 13,000 Worker subs and 1,500 for the Daily Worker as we went to press this week.

They have in just about half of their Worker target, and something less than two-thirds for the Daily Worker.

Last week and early this week, meetings of the state Freedom of the Press Committee and of various county and community committees vowed to get the campaign rolling again and to plug away until mid-June if necessary, to reach the goals set. The meetings emphasized that the great need was to draw more readers into the campaign. The half of goal so far obtained has been the work of a small handful of readers.

OUT-FRONT among the New

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	336	103	100	112	112
Rocky Mt. Area	50	24	48	15	15	100
Illinois	1750	1276	73	250	244	98
Indiana	100	40	40	35	21	60
Iowa	25	18	72	25	10	40
Maryland	150	114	76	100	99	99
Michigan	400	244	61	150	83	55
Minnesota	250	156	63	150	46	31
Mo.-Kansas City	75	43	57	35	27	77
Montana	50	35	70	15	3	20
New England	450	384	85	175	101	58
New Jersey	1000	759	76	200	176	88
Ohio	400	184	46	100	94	94
Eastern Pennsylvania	600	374	62	200	129	65
West. Pennsylvania	50	55	110	30	39	130
West Virginia	20	10	50	3	3	100
Wisconsin	150	79	53	75	38	50
Southern States	180	136	75	100	68	68
Total Outside N. Y.	6000	4493	75	1500	1942	99
Miscellaneous		210		184		
New York State	13000	6472	49	1500	938	63
Total - National	19000	10965	58	3000	2430	81

HERE ARE the standings of the various states, as of May 12:

The Worker

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$14.00
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THE WORKER	1.25	2.00	3.50

Homer's Place in the Pantheon of Peace

The great poet told the horrors of war

By BEN LEVINE

IN THE anniversaries of great thinkers and artists, mention should be made somewhere of Homer. Yet there is no specific time we can set for Homer's anniversary, for scholars disagree on which period, in the four centuries after 1100 B.C., Homer lived and wrote.

All we know is that the epic poems attributed to a blind poet, Homer, were recited in the Ionic Islands off Greece and that in the 7th century B. C., following a democratic revolution in Athens, they were collected by the government and became the foundation of the education of Athenian youth.

The Homeric poems, skillfully unified into the Iliad and the Odyssey, have since then won the admiration of the greatest poets of all ages. There is a painting in the Louvre, for example, by Ingres, which depicts Homer receiving the homage of Virgil, Dante, Descartes and hosts of other great men.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, friend of Shakespeare and the first to translate the entire Iliad and Odyssey into English, says flatly: "Of all the books now extant, Homer's is the first and the best."

One of Shakespeare's most interesting clown-philosophers is Thersites, the soldier in the Iliad who calls for a "cease-fire" and a return home.

For what should earn Homer a prominent place in the Pantheon of Peace is that, while his Iliad is a war epic, it does not glorify war. Plato gave full recognition to this fact. In his Republic, Plato develops the thesis that war by his ideal state is inevitable, and especially wars of aggression because of an increasing population. Warriors are therefore necessary, and poets, particularly Homer, must be banned, says Plato, for their writings tend to make men unwarlike. Only those poems can be admitted, he insists, that are "hymns to the Gods and praises of famous men," and though Homer, he admits, is "the greatest of poets and first of tragedy writers," his poems are definitely not in that category.

A SHORT SUMMARY of some parts of the Iliad will show what Plato means:

The Iliad begins with the announcement that the story will be told of the "wrath of Achilles" and how it brought "countless woes," sent the souls of thousands of brave men to Hades and left their bodies to be eaten by "dogs and vultures."

And all this, Homer tells us, followed the "will of Zeus."

The scene opens as the Greek army is being decimated by disease after a nine-year stalemate on the Asia Minor shore outside Troy, which they are seeking to



The fight over the body of Achilles. The Iliad makes no mention of his death, but hints at it taking place. The Odyssey mentions his funeral.

destroy. The men want to go home to their wives and children, the chiefs bicker over plunder. Achilles, the mightiest of the Greek leaders, retires to his tent in a fit of sulks because Agamemnon, the chief commander, has taken away the woman he captured.

The scene shifts to Olympus, where the Gods bicker over who should win the war.

The point is made again and again: this war is the product of disputes among the ruling class and among the ruling Gods.

Thersites, asks openly in a war council why his fellow-soldiers must die while the chiefs fill their tents with bronze and women. Let these chiefs, he says, fight for their own plunder.

And this theme is continued in the description of the great joy with which the Greeks and the Trojans greet the proposal to declare a truce and let the Trojan prince, Paris, and the Spartan king, Menelaus (whose wife, Helen, Paris had run away with) decide the war by personal combat.

And so the story goes. The truce is broken by intervention of the Gods and the slaying goes on, while Zeus watches the slayers and the slain, like a "vulture sitting on a great oak tree."

THE ILIAD is full of such metaphors which indicate clearly the attitude of the common shepherds and farmers to the robber chiefs whose wars were for them only an interruption to their peaceful pursuits.

Homer sees the great warrior Ajax as a donkey who has wandered into a field of corn and stubbornly refuses to leave while the farmers' boys are beating him with sticks.

The Greek army is like a swarm of flies attracted to pails of milk. (Incidentally this metaphor is too peasant-like for Alexander Pope, the elegant 18th Century translator of Homer. Pope prettified this particular metaphor into, "The wandering nation of a summer day.")

Achilles' soldiers are wolves whose fangs are dripping with blood.

Even where the warriors are lions, they are described as lions who break into sheepfolds.

A YOUNG MAN dies in battle as the spear cuts into the back of his neck, and his teeth in their death agony bite the cold

bronze. His aged parents, Homer comments, lose the support to which they are entitled.

The Goddess of Wisdom offers to let Zeus destroy three

cities that worship her if he will let her destroy Troy, because the Trojan prince, Paris, had awarded the golden apple to Venus in a beauty contest.

The most pathetic scene in literature of a soldier saying goodbye to his wife and son as he goes off to certain death is the scene of the Trojan Hector and Andromache. Hector stretches out his arms to his infant son to hold him for the last time, but the baby shrinks from him until he takes off his glittering plumed war helmet.

An entire book is devoted to describing Achilles' shield, on which are engraved contrasting scenes of bloody war and peace, of slaughter and of harvesting and wedding feasts.

Mars, God of War, is constantly referred to as the "enemy of mankind."

Plato wanted him banned for writings

Human beings are portrayed with dignity, while satire and ridicule are used against the Gods.

All this, says Plato, is "subversive."

ALL THIS, he declares, must be rooted out of the schools. To understand the significance of Plato's stand, and Plato himself considers it so important that he says, "Of the many excellencies we perceive in the order of our state, there is none upon reflection that pleases me better than the rule about poetry," we must realize that in banning Homer Plato was trying to undermine and supplant the basic

(Continued on Page 14)

I Went for a Job

By SARAH WRIGHT

SARAH WRIGHT is a young Negro writer of Philadelphia: a college graduate, who has training to be a teacher or an actress, but, to earn a living, works as a bookkeeper. This poem describes the experience, shared by millions of Negroes—in getting such a job. Pennsylvania has no Fair Employment Practices law though thirteen hundred organizations, AFL, CIO, UMW, are urging one. The Pennsylvania Freedom of the Press is sponsoring a "Job Hootenany" for an FEPC on May 16, to combat discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. This poem is a keen weapon in that fight.

Bookkeeper wanted?
There were a lot of ads in the Philadelphia Inquirer,
One whole column and a half—
I picked out a good one:

Bookkeeper, capable of handling complete set of books, small manufacturing concern, young woman, experienced, call between 9-11. Ask for Mr. Major.

"GOOD MORNING, Mr. Major. This is Miss Brown. I'm calling in reference to your advertisement."

"Tell me something about yourself."
"I've five years experience. 'Three in your line. . . I've worked for Shining Example Lamp Co. . ."

"Business school training . . ."

"Excellent references. . ."

"GOOD, Miss Brown—"

"Come right down"

"Be there in twenty minutes . . ."

"Oh, you live nearby?"

"Yes."

"Good, we wanted a girl who lives nearby."

I WENT for the job.

The girl in the front office smiled.

(After she'd gotten over her surprise.)

Mr. Major smiled, too.

(After he'd gotten over his surprise.)

He took my name again,

My address, telephone number, my references.

Said they were good. Said he'd call me.

Had a few more girls to interview.

He didn't call.

I WENT for a job.

Big auto concern.

The girl in the front office said:

"Sorry, the job is filled. . ."

One week later they were still advertising for a bookkeeper.

I WENT for a job. Filled out an application.

They thanked me, smiled, said they'd let me know.

I WENT for a job.

Bkpr. g'd working conditions, g'd salary.

He saw me and said:

"75 cents an hour. 48-hour week."

"But nobody offers a trained bookkeeper, excellent references, with five years' experience, less than \$50 a week."

"Take it or leave it."

I WENT for a job.

Button manufacturer. Said he hadn't expected a colored girl.

Said of course he wasn't prejudiced.

Liked my references.

Liked my personality.

Liked my looks.

Said he'd let me know.

Reached out his hand as I rose to go.

Not for my hand.

His was a little too low for that.

Said he really liked me.

I stepped back quickly.

I walked out thinking, something ought to be done about it.

But how can you prove it. His word against mine.

The white press wouldn't take a colored woman's word.

I WENT for a job and another and another.

My money gave out and I walked.

Signed up for compensation.

Said I left my last job voluntarily. I had to have an operation.

But that didn't count. I didn't get it.

I WENT for a job and another and another.

I walked to so many white places.

Saw so many white faces, smiling—postponing—

thanking me sometimes,

Saying they'd let me know.

My coat got dirty.

My shoes run-over.

Debts bigger.

I WENT to the Fair Employment Practices Commission

Spent a whole morning reporting—telling them what I'd been through,

Cited places that obviously discriminated.

They agreed. They'd investigate.

Borrowed more money

Cot my coat cleaned

A \$1.98 pair of shoes.

AND I WENT for a job

The blond saw me coming

Down the long carpeted hallway,

Turned and whispered to the brunette at the next desk,

She looked up, then both looked down and smiled.

I asked for the job

They were sorry. The job had been filled.

Two weeks later they were still advertising.

I WENT for a job.

A paper box maker.

He was surprised and showed it.

Was I really a bookkeeper. Had I worked for white people?

Yes! I showed him my references.

He didn't ask but I showed him anyway.

"Do you do shorthand?"

"No. Your ad was for a bookkeeper, full charge."

"Sorry. It should have said expert stenographer."

He continued to advertise for the rest of the week

For "Bookkeeper, experienced, full charge."

I WENT for a job

The sign over the cash register said

"Smile. Honest it won't hurt."

The man smiled and turned his back.

I thought

How can you tell what's in a smile

When a white boss's smiling it

In your black face.

I HEARD from the FEPC office

They had investigated my charges

Found that I hadn't been discriminated against.

FOR THREE MONTHS I visited

Three employers a day.

I went for a job.

I visited over 100 places.

I looked for work as a bookkeeper, five years' experience,

Excellent references. . . .

I'm still looking. . . .



The suicide of Ajax, who in Homer's Iliad, was the bravest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy, except for Achilles.

The Truth About the Hiss Case

(Continued from Page 1)
volunteered to give him "secret documents" of the Nye Committee some time before August, 1935, is found by the British legal authority to be highly suspect since it was never proved that any of these alleged documents were "secret" in any sense at all.

Hiss showed that Chambers came to him as a newspaperman seeking committee handouts and that Hiss gave them to him as he would to any newspaperman.

It is highly significant, Jowitt points out, that when Hiss was tried for perjury, the shrewd government prosecutor, Thomas Murphy made no mention of this first alleged contact between Chambers and Hiss. Jowitt feels that if Chambers' yarn about this first "deal" with Hiss over "documents" was so weak that the government did not dare to use it, then the rest of Chambers' tale is equally suspect.

3. Jowitt is greatly impressed by the fact that although Chambers emphatically named Hiss' brother, Donald, as a "due-paying Communist" in the same "ring" with Alger Hiss, the government did not dare to challenge Donald Hiss' denial on the witness stand at the trial.

If Chambers was lying about Donald Hiss—and the government feared to take its stand on this at the trial—then was he not equally false about Alger, Jowitt strongly queries.

4. Jowitt notes that Chambers never claimed to have any "evidence" against Hiss until the latter sued him for libel, more than ten years after the alleged deals. Only then, did Chambers decide to produce the "evidence" which consisted on four handwritten memos by Hiss in his own handwriting, and several typewritten memos typed on a Woodstock typewriter of the kind the Hisses had in their house more than a decade before.

It was highly significant, the British legal authority points out, that none of the allegedly stolen State Department documents could have been copied before January 13, 1938, their earliest date. But this was nearly a year after the time when Chambers said he left the Communist Party and had ceased to "deliver" or to

"collect documents" Chambers said he left the Communist Party early in 1937.

How could Chambers have procured these documents from Hiss, as he claims, when he had already ceased his alleged activities with regard to them? Jowitt's analysis poses the question in the sharpest form.

JOWITT RAISES many, deadly points regarding the alleged documents: Would a man of Hiss' intelligence deliver documents in his own handwriting, even after Chambers had "left the Party"? Would he date documents (they were dated and initialed in his own hand) to be photographed? How does it happen, Jowitt asks, that these handwritten memos contain nothing that could have any meaning for "Russia," nothing that they could not know from normal diplomatic sources, and in fact, omit information that might conceivably be far more interesting than that they actually did contain?

BUT JOWITT MAKES his most deadly point when he shows that there is absolutely nothing to prove that these documents were transmitted by Hiss to Chambers other than Chambers' word, and that Chambers' confessed plan to have "a life preserver" in the form of documents to use against "the Communist Party" in case it should "try to kill him" is a dead giveaway to any thinking person.

Chambers' slander against the Communist Party comes right out of the Nazi book; his use of this slander to alibi his possession of documents in the handwriting of a prominent New Dealer, after he had never mentioned them before, indicates to Jowitt that here is a key to the case.

The jury that convicted Hiss did not know of Chambers' plan to procure government documents—as he confessed later in his book, Witness—to use against the Communist Party!

JOWITT SHOWS that the showing of Hiss handwriting and Mrs. Hiss' typing in the courtroom do not in any sense constitute proof that it was Hiss and his wife who conveyed these documents to Chambers.

A sensational development in the case came later, in March, 1952, when the Hiss defense proved beyond all doubt that a typewriter exactly like the courtroom typewriter was manufactured on their order by a New York expert. This manufactured machine produced letters microscopically like the one which the government produced to prove that the Hiss' had used it to type government documents at home! The government would not permit the Hiss defense the original documents to test if they could have been typed on another machine. Neither did the government make any effort to prove by samples of Mrs. Hiss typing that it actually was she who had done the typing on the machine produced in the courtroom.

HAD THE DEFENSE, in other words, found the answer to Alger Hiss' cry in the court-

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room that the world would find out sooner or later how it was possible to convict him on the basis of what he called "forgery by typewriter?"

Is it here that the final answer is to be found to the questions that are raised by Lord Jowitt as one of McCarthyism's victims is in prison?

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 6)

hitherto had enough independence to unmask the numerous thieveries of this dangerous political goon.

Wechsler's defense against McCarthy was to try to prove he was anti-Communist. The effort was futile, for to McCarthy and his reactionary big business backers even public education is "communism."

The material reason behind McCarthyism is to supply the atmosphere for wiping out all social gains made by the people in the last 20 years and more, for developing an aggressive war program, and for turning the nation's wealth over lock, stock and barrel to the big businessmen. Anyone against this is a "Communist" in the McCarthy book.

Wechsler committed the real crime of turning over to McCarthy a list of names of people he had allegedly known as Communists when a member of the Young Communist League. He was thus giving McCarthy further ammunition.

NUMEROUS newspapers, including the New York Times, have come to the support of Wechsler against McCarthy's inquisition. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has opened an investigation. The New York Times and some others, however, have taken the view that McCarthy's persecution of Wechsler is unjust because Wechsler is a proven anti-Communist.

They imply this persecution is okay if directed against Communists. This is the Achilles heel of their position. For once a set of ideas are ruled fair game for witchhunters, Pandora's Box has been opened and there is no ending. Thus, McCarthy's associates regard anyone talking about democratic liberty or Negro rights as Communists and have said so. The Times has occasionally editorialized in favor of these needs, and is not immune from being labelled "red."

The stated objectives of the McCarthy Committee—investigation of books in U. S. libraries overseas—are themselves proof of the process. Since when has any government agency the right to censor books under any conditions? Once this right is admitted, guarantees against government invasion of press and thought freedom, provided in the First Amendment of the Constitution are destroyed.

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Angus Cameron To Speak At Nelson Dinner

ONE OF AMERICA's great book editors and publishers, Angus Cameron of Boston, who last week defended the Bill of Rights against a Senate witchhunting committee, will speak at a dinner honoring Steve Nelson.

The dinner Friday evening, May 22 in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 76th St. and Broadway, will also be addressed by Judge Norval K. Harris of Indiana. Reservations, at \$7.50 per person, are available from the Committee to Defend Steve Nelson, 6 E. 17th St.

Nelson's appeal from his 20-year sentence under Pennsylvania's Sedition Law will be heard by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the following Monday. The Pittsburgh working-class leader is now under-

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going a second trial, a Federal indictment under the thought-control Smith Act.

IN ANNOUNCING Mr. Cameron's acceptance to speak at the Nelson dinner, William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, declared.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Conference of Working Women GALLACHER WRITES ON STEVE NELSON CASE

(Continued from Page 8)

requirements. The women need a high school diploma and they have to work for 88 cents an hour."

In Scranton, Pa., where Local 125 has been on strike since April 15, the men have learned that GE discrimination against women digs into their pockets, too. Delegates reported that the men went on strike there after the company switched from dishwasher production to manufacturing electronic tubes. Dishwashers are being turned out in GE's runaway southern plants. But electronic tubes is "women's work," GE said, and told its Scranton workers they'd have to accept women's pay. The men walked out when the company started cutting rates

*

LORETTA HOPKE of Chicago Local 107, Int. Harvester said that although the principle of equal pay for equal work has been established in the farm equipment chain, women are still segregated in certain jobs and discriminated against in other ways. After a recent lay-off, she reported, 160 women workers were not called back although they had seniority over men who went back. They put in a mass grievance for back pay, she said, "and the company quickly changed its mind and called them back."

Like many other delegates, Miss Hopke pointed out the companies call women "the weaker sex" only when it suits their pocketbooks. During the bitterly fought Harvester strike last year, she won the nickname of "Sluggo" Hopke after the company had her arrested on a charge of assaulting two scabs, each of them husky 200-lb. men. The judge had to throw out the case "when he saw me walk in with two black eyes and a swollen face," she said. But she is still awaiting trial on another assault case cooked up by the company.

Along with the main slogan: No rate lower than the common labor rate, there emerged from the conference a determination to fight against inhuman speedup and health hazards. A young woman from a Cleveland lamp shop drew gasps of horror when she described how she and her co-workers labored in 120-degree heat, turning out 8,000 to 9,000 lamps each a day.

"Girls fall out every day from exhaustion," she reported bitterly, "but if you tell the foreman it's too hot, he says it's all in your mind." One woman became such a nervous wreck that she committed suicide, she said.

Mary Whitehead of Local 776 said at a plant in Sydney, Ohio (where a state law limits weight lifting by women to 25 pounds) two women on the night shift were fired when they complained about having to lift 42-pound weights 304 times a night. The union fought and won the case.

A delegate from District 7

pointed out that even though 10 states have weight-limit laws, no limit is placed on the number of times weights can be lifted. At a plant in Tiffin, O., she said, women workers were each handling three tons of steel a day. They staged a slowdown and got their work quotas reduced.

*

THREADING THROUGH the stories was a spirit of militancy which led one man delegate to declare admiringly: "Women are the best fighters in our union." District 9 Director John Gojack, referring to the remarks made by many women delegates who explained they were new at speaking, said:

"If you hear knees knocking, it's not the women. It's the officials listening. What has been said here means problems for us, but they're the kind of problems we relish, the kind we can win if we all work together."

The delegates adopted resolutions on proposed action to combat speedup and discrimination in pay, hiring, upgrading, seniority, called for job training programs and development of women leadership in the union and outlined a program of protective legislation for women workers. They agreed to go back to their locals and districts and rally the entire UE membership behind the program.

They ended their session with an appeal to all the women in the electrical, radio and machine industries, regardless of union affiliation, to join in "seeking equal pay for equal work, equal opportunities for training and upgrading, equal rights in hiring and seniority. Divided, we cannot fully succeed. United, we cannot fail. Never underestimate the power of women!"

The Role of Homer's Poetry

(Continued from Page 12)

educational system of Athens. About the year Plato was born, a fierce 30-year class struggle began throughout the Greek cities, known as the Peloponnesian War, in which the democratic forces, in general, looked on Athens as their leader, while the big landowners' oligarchies were led by Sparta.

Plato, for all his great speculative contributions to the theory of the state, which inspired later Utopians, tended to favor the Spartan system of education, which prepared men for war and oppression, and not for peace.

And so Plato felt he had to root Homer out of the Athens schools. He does this gingerly at first, giving great praise to Homer, while in the early books of the Republic he proposes to expurgate a line here and a line there which he says are impious or unwarlike. He would censor such scenes as the delightful story of how Hera (Juno) seduced her husband, Zeus.

He protests, "We are admirers of Homer." But a little further on, he says, "Loving Homer as

(Continued from Page 7)

in America. It attracted little attention from the authorities. But the contradictions of capitalism came to a head in 1914 and exploded in the First World War.

★

THAT WAR SHOOK the foundations of capitalism and provided the opportunity for the workers of Russia to break the chains of exploitation which up to then had encircled the world. No longer could the capitalists claim that their system was strong and healthy. No longer could they look on it as everlasting. The fear of crises and of the organized working class was ever there before them.

There is no conspiracy on the part of Steve Nelson and his colleagues. Openly, fearlessly, they proclaim their views—that the capitalist system is an evil system that can only bring sorrow and suffering to humanity. It is a system where greed and grab are considered the highest virtues, where treachery and betrayal are the commonplace of life.

Consider the big monopoly capitalists of America: they are pushing the British out of every country where they formerly held power and profitable investments. Yet while they are destroying British capitalism they must at all costs keep it on its feet, lest the workers of Britain take over. For if we had Socialism in Britain, in France and Italy, the rest of Western Europe would travel the same road, and American capitalism would be completely isolated. So the blood transfusions go on, donated by the very vampires



who are sucking the blood out of Europe through dollar payments, while prohibiting it from carrying on life-giving trade with the Soviet Union, liberated Asia and the People's Democracies.

★

IT IS NOT Steve Nelson who is the conspirator, but the Wall Street vampires and their agents in the leadership of the American trade unions. It is the men behind the Taft-Hartley Act, the McCarran Act and the rest of them. From them comes a continuous barrage of propaganda. They use renegades, perjurers and criminals of all kinds. They have one ignoble purpose—to hold back as long as possible the great new day when the organized working class will follow a resolute and courageous

A Negro Worker Writes on China

(Continued from Page 5)

and the workers in the factory. However, if the doctors make such a recommendation then this is given priority. This is in addition to the regular holiday or vacation periods.

★

OKAY, brothers and sisters, you can figure out from this how long we will keep our position as having the highest standard of living in the world or having the best working conditions in the world. Workers here are proud of their achievements in the past three years, and rightly so. I am proud of my Chinese brothers and sisters.

I would like to propose as an American worker that we, the workers of the United States, suggest some form of peaceful and friendly competition with the workers of China e.g. better working conditions, better living conditions, or something of this nature in a given period. I feel sure that a discussion of this proposal in our unions and shops will lead to some very excellent ideas. After a thorough discussion of this proposal and the reaching of an agreement on concrete suggestions for the peaceful and friendly competition, if you will communicate with me I will be very proud to submit your proposal to the Chinese workers.

But to do this we have to guarantee that there is peace. Peace



A BIG POWER PEACE FACT NOW!

leadership and put an end forever to the exploitation of man by man.

Such a combination (of the workers and leadership) — a combination absolutely necessary for Socialism—cannot be brought about by "Conspiracy" but only by open, straightforward working class agitation and propaganda—by the open teaching of the principles of Marx and Lenin.

Why are they afraid, these loud-spoken, noisy, McCarthys and McCarrans and all the other rabid haters of the Communists, who speak for Wall Street? Do they feel strong? Do they have confidence in their own? No. They know their foundations are rotten and shaky. They know that a hefty push from the awakened giant, Labor, would topple them over, so in their desperate, crazy fear they strike out with venomous fury at those who understand the nature of their system and the means of bringing it to an end.

So Steve Nelson got 20 years imprisonment, not because he is a conspirator, but because the capitalists of America are afraid.

is essential to us just as it is to the workers in China and the world. We have an opportunity to have peace, better working conditions and to make life more pleasant if we don't have war. What does war mean to us workers? It means higher taxes, it means higher costs of food and clothing. But more important yet it means the loss of life to the whole lot of us young workers and our families, too, if there is another world war.

We can guarantee peace by demanding that all present wars be stopped—by demanding that all disputes be settled by negotiations and with no interference in the internal affairs of any country. If we do these things peace will be ours. Each worker has a personal responsibility, to himself, his family and his fellow workers to keep peace.

Then to win the competition we, the workers of the United States, must unite in a common effort to benefit us all. We can't continue to advance if we are divided and chopping at one another's throats. But if we decide that we workers, whether we are AFL, CIO, or independent, are going to unite around a common program of peace and better working conditions, brothers and sisters, we can hold our own.

I have great faith in my brothers and sisters at home. I believe with all my heart you want peace and better working conditions. I further believe that you know that a house divided against itself must fall. We want to be friends with all people and we are great sports. So I say, bring on the friendly, and peaceful competition. What do you say, fellow workers? Do you accept this challenge?

Ted Tinsley Says

What Psychology?

TO THE VAST EMBARRASSMENT of Britain's government and other "allies," the Supreme Command in Korea has announced a \$100,000 bribe to any North Korean or Chinese pilot who will land a Soviet MIG in South Korean fields.

If the Pentagon is going to try to buy victory, why don't the generals stay home and conduct the negotiations through the Chase National Bank? Or is that how Dulles is trying to conduct them anyway?

This bribe was described as "a master stroke of psychological warfare." Like other master strokes, emanating from the White House, it's main effect has been to jangle the nerves of other UN components which the Pentagon has pushed into Korea.

This psychological warfare has always struck me as a very complicated business, but now we should be

thankful to the Supreme Command for clearing things up. At last we understand what they mean by "psychology!"

Recently I came into possession of a catalog issued by the State Department. This catalog is invaluable. It defines psychological warfare for the guidance of State Department and Pentagon officials. Here is part of the catalog:

Following is a scale of psychological values. Use sparingly:

1. \$5,000 equals One (1) Psychological Snipe.
2. \$10,000 equals One (1) Psychological Ambush or Two (2) Psychological Snipes.
3. \$25,000 equals One (1) Psychological Skirmish, or Two (2) Snipes and One (1) Ambush.
4. \$50,000 equals One (1) Small Psychological Masterstroke.
5. \$100,000 equals One (1) Large or King-Size Psychological Masterstroke.

The thinking behind this catalog is primitive, but

so is Dulles. It is based on the premise that if anything is psychological, it must be a dollar bill. This is what comes of spending all your time thinking about money instead of people.

I would imagine that the misguided supporters of capitalism are somewhat annoyed by all this. You take Arch Farch, who's worked hard in a shop all his life, and now has 67 dollars in the bank. Why doesn't someone give him \$100,000? I'll bet he'd even settle for \$50,000.

I've got a psychological problem for the Supreme Command. Question: Why do people keep deserting capitalism for nothing?

Of course, some minds are for sale. There's no doubt about it. But this is a limited phenomenon. After pouring billions of dollars into France to buy back the peace sentiment of the people, the recent elections proved that the return on the psychological dollar was exactly nothing.

Why, these guys aren't even good businessmen!

New Peace Voices

(Continued from Page 4)

raise a clamor of protest from all over the country and would seriously damage the limping North Atlantic Alliance which John Foster Dulles has been trying to shore up with one flying trip after another.

SUCH a rejection obviously would not be in the spirit of an extremely important document issued last week by 34 prominent religious leaders representing 18 Protestant denominations, for the widely influential "Church Peace Mission." They called on the entire Christian church to "break with modern absolutized war."

"It is incumbent on non-pacifist Christians to consider whether the hour has not struck for the church to issue a condemnation of war as an instrument of policy, to declare that it cannot serve as an instrument of justice, much less of love."

IT WAS KNOWN that reports were coming in from abroad all of the 13 Atlantic Pact allies, with the possible exception of Greece and Turkey, were indicating widespread agreement with Churchill's proposal and disagreement with President Eisenhower "deeds not words" ultimatum. And as for Dulles' war promoting "liberation" program, the reports indicated a feeling that was tantamount to condemnation. When Attlee hit out at the warlike ultimatum of Dulles he was reflecting a feeling that was almost universal among the North Atlantic powers.

To add to the woes of top policy makers here was the pronouncement of the Pope expressing general agreement with the need for top level peace parleys.

The Pope's message was followed almost immediately by a statement of the powerful foreign affairs commission of parliament calling

on the French government to summon big power conference on world problems "on the highest level."

WITH ALL these developments it was clear, as a Capitol Hill veteran observer put it, the Administration has "a bear by the tail."

The reason for silence, the hushed conferences and the trans-oceanic messages is an effort to find a solution for rejecting any steps to peace while at the same time avoiding a storm of protests from the entire world, including Americans.

The Dulles propaganda of belaboring every movement for peace, for democracy and for independence from colonial rules fools few, if any countries, not even the colonial countries. Dulles' platform for war under the cloak of "liberation" needs shoring up. As James Reston of the New York Times pointed out this week, not even Pentagon officials believe the propaganda that the "Kremlin" is behind every colonial struggle that takes place.

And Churchill's speech demonstrated that not even such a Soviet hater as Sir Winston himself believes that poppycock or will go along with such suicidal policies as the "liberation" of a Poland that is truly free and independent for the first time in its history.

Furthermore, the Administration is becoming increasingly isolated in its effort to isolate China with its 500 million population from the rest of the world. The Dulles line of treating China as an "enemy" finds no takers.

DESPITE the strong feeling for recognition of People's China, however, and its admission to the UN—a feeling that is predominant throughout the world and is growing in the U. S.—Eisenhower last

week gave a new concession to the McCarthy-Dulles-Taft crowd that hinges a large part of their foreign policy on blockading and fighting China.

That was with the appointment of Admiral Arthur W. Radford as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Radford, who is backed by the China Lobby, was the favorite candidate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He is an advocate of a naval blockade of China and opposed the position of the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Omar Bradley, who had opposed a blockade on the ground that it would not be effective.

In testimony before members of Congress Radford asserted that the very existence of the People's Government in China represents a threat to the security of the U. S.

POWERFUL REPUBLICANS in Congress are already coming out of the shock of the new "threat" of peace and are working frenziedly with Administration figures to kill off the new hopes that war can be averted.

The world is speaking out for peace—the socialist world, the Pope, and some of the most powerful figures in the capitalist world. But those who are in the saddle here fear such words.

In the final analysis the Dulles hell-bent-for-war crowd can only be curbed and kicked out when an overwhelming expression for peace rises from the grass roots of America and is added to the demand for peace that is stirring the rest of the world.

Longshoremen

(Continued from Page 2)

proposals undoubtedly led them to vote against a change.

Ryan and friends were quick to interpret the vote as an expression of confidence for them. They are set to plead before the AFL that the "will" of the men be respected and that the whole question of the cleanup of the ILA be shelved.

The mobsters are not united, however. Tony Anastasia's forces in Brooklyn, who don't pull well with Ryan's people, and because seven of the nine locals that gave "No" majorities came from Brooklyn, are now styling themselves champions against the shapeup. They seek to gain the AFL's favor on that basis. But they are hardly a solid ground upon which to build a movement against gangsterism.

ONLY the little rank and file paper "Dockers News" came out clearly for replacement of the shapeup by a system patterned after the West Coast and for ridance of the mobster leaders.

The AFL has the problem of deciding whether to go through with its directives or bow to the mobsters ruling the New York waterfront.

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WATCH YOUR POCKET.

Pressure for a national sales tax has increased among GOPers as a result of the inability to bring the armaments budget anywhere near balance. Economy-minded Congressmen are determined on tax reduction regardless of the budget situation. But tax reduction to them means letting the excess profits tax die, reduction of corporation taxes and putting an upper limit on incomes that can be taxed. Only alternative for raising funds is viewed as a national sales tax. Propaganda is being spread far and wide that a sales tax is the most "equitable" levy.

GIVEAWAY DEPT: Standard Oil of New Jersey is dicker with Office of Alien Property (bossed by Attorney General Brownell) for valuable oil patents. Effect, if the Rockefeller corporation succeeds, would be to make the monopoly even more powerful.

TAKEAWAY DEPT: Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) protested to Secretary Hobby on the proposed budget which cuts aid to education, even school lunches. Mrs. Hobby has stated the meaning of a war economy in clearer terms than any other Administration official. "First things must come first," said the country's first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. By this she meant armaments must come first—even if schools, cancer and heart research must suffer.

A GROUP of 20 Democratic Congressmen have sponsored a resolution to hold down the interest rates on federal bonds. Effect of the first higher interest bonds issued by Treasury Secretary Humphrey has been to raise interest charges on home mortgages, installment debts and loans to farmers and small businessmen.

IT TOOK only one day for Celler (D-NY) to get confirmation of his charge of a series of "capitulations" by Eisenhower to Joe McCarthy. One day after Celler made his charge Theodore Kaghan was compelled to resign from his post in the United States Commissioner's office in Germany. Kaghan was on the carpet for protesting the gumshoeing of McCarthy's snoopers. Roy Cohn and David Schine.

THE SENATE Appropriation Committee voted against the action of the House in cutting out appropriations for 35,000 low-cost public housing units. Some Senators have indicated they will fight to reverse the action of the Committee and kill public housing when the measure reaches the floor.

SENATE AND HOUSE Labor Committees began closed sessions last week to whip into final form amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Labor leaders are

keeping an anxious vigil, fearful that the Taft men and Democrats will hold the upper hand.

REPUBLICANS on the House Labor Committee have been working on a deal with Democrats to add another Democrat to the body. He is newly elected William L. Tuck of Virginia. As governor of Virginia, Tuck pushed through a scabberding "right to work" law, broke a ferry strike by state seizure, crushed a coal mine strike with state guards and averted a utility strike by threatening to draft the AFL workers into the state militia.

Rally to Mark Warsaw Heroes

The East Side annual demonstration and memorial for the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto will be held Sunday, May 17, 8 p.m. at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

The 4th AD and 6th AD South clubs of the American Labor Party, sponsors of the memorial, announced there would be a free showing of the Polish film "Border Street."

The meeting, it was further announced, will place special emphasis on the fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and the growth of anti-Semitism on the East Side.

Coming - Public Forum PEACE AND JOBS— CAN WE HAVE BOTH?

WED., JUNE 3, 7:30 P.M.
CORNISH ARMS HOTEL, 311 W. 23 ST.
Auspices: American Peace Crusade,
125 W. 72nd St. Admission 60c

You owe yourself this final
chance to see Ossie Davis's
stirring drama

THE BIG DEAL

Fri. and Sat.

LAST WEEK!

New Playwrights Co.
405 W. 41st St. — LO 3-9856
\$1.80 and \$1.20
Curtain: 8:40 P.M.



Adult Interracial Report
OPENS JUNE 26
\$40 - \$43 weekly
Group Rates on Request
For Reservations and Information
1 Union Square, Room 610
AL 5-6960-1



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Decoration Day Reservations
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WE APPRECIATE THE COMPLIMENTS

We are proud that many of our friends are remarking about the improved service we have given during the winter season. The increasing popularity of our cooperative, interracial camp is making it possible for us to open our summer season with further improvements, notably a full social staff. Take advantage of our pre-season rates in May. Come up—spend an enjoyable weekend or Sunday—and select a cabin or room in our dormitory for your vacation.

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Midvale, N.J., TErhume 5-2160

RALLY Culture Fights Back,

1953

In defense of

V. J. JEROME

Speakers:

ROYAL W. FRANCE

Prominent attorney and fighter for democratic rights

DASHIELL HAMMETT, chairman

Prof. EDWIN BERRY BURGUM

EUGENE GORDON • CARL MARZANI

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Entertainment

PETE SEEGER • LAURA DUNCAN

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In songs of the American people's fighting tradition

Plus! "CALIBAN SPEAKS"

A dramatic production of V. J. Jerome's poem
With Julian Mayfield and De Witt Drury
Decor by Charles White

WED., MAY 20 — HOTEL CAPITOL

8 P.M. SHARP • ADMISSION \$1.00

Sponsored by: The Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome
Tickets available at: Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.
Jefferson Book Shop, 575 6th Ave., The Book Fair, 133 W. 44
St. Book World, 714 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ALP Community Center ALP
220 WEST 80th STREET

presents

MOVIE AND DANCE — SAT., MAY 16, 8:30 pm

John Steinbeck's "OF MICE AND MEN"

with

Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney

Candlelit Tables • Refreshments • Donation 75¢

Worker Fund Campaign Lags Seriously

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING in from all points of the compass—Barre, Vt., the Bronx, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Minneapolis—containing bills of various denominations in the Workers' fund drive for \$100,000. They are ardent letters with phrases like these: "We want to help any way we can our workingclass paper that is one of the best answers to 'The Great Capitol Robbery,'" or "It saddens me that this informative peace paper is in distress."

The writers are workmen and workwomen, housewives, professionals, and they reveal their appreciation of this newspaper's job in the American scene.

Our position on politics, on Labor, on the Negro people is confirmed almost daily and most of our readers know that.

It was even confirmed this week by James Reston, the foremost Washington correspondent of the New York Times. We have always said that the militarists and the Big Business interests in America have humbugged our people with the Great Lie. Reston himself and thousands of others like him have spread the lie of "Red Imperialism," that the Soviet Union "pulls the strings" and what they call the "Communist world jumps like puppets."

But last Tuesday Reston admitted the following, writing about the latest proposals for big power conferences: "... when officials here (in Washington) are merely making public pronouncements they do not

mind implying that the whole Communist world dances to the Kremlin's tune, but when they come up against fundamental questions such as who has power to end or begin wars, they have to pay respect to things that the propagandists sometimes like to ignore." He is trying to say an enormous thing softly and circuitously.

ABOUT \$1,000 has been brought in by individuals. So we reach the total of \$16,700. But what we need right now is a prompt and successful conclusion of the campaign for \$100,000.

For the hundreds of letters that have arrived, we need thousands. And when you boil that down to individuals, it most likely means YOU.

LONDON TO NEW YORK

Municipal Elections Leave Impact on War and Peace

By MAX CORDON

PROGRESSIVE NEW YORKERS are agreed that the will for peace has to be at the center of the 1953 municipal election campaign. They believe, too, that world events of the past week indicate it will receive increased prominence as an issue. Most striking

struggle materially as a result of the election campaign. This can be done effectively only to the extent to which masses of voters, and especially working-class and Negro voters, are brought into motion against the prevailing war policies on whatever level, and in whatever form, it is possible to do so.

The world workingclass movement learned from its experience a long time ago that to stand on a "pure" theoretical position which does not take into account the level of development of the workingclass movement at any particular stage, and which therefore isolates the most advanced workers from the mass of the workingclass, is merely playing at politics.

WHILE New York progressives agree that the issues of war and peace is central to the New York campaign, there are differences of view as to how the struggle against the war program is advanced through a municipal election campaign.

Thus, while all such progressives believe it essential to place before the voters a clean-cut, consistent position on peace, there are some who view such a position as an indispensable condition for unity with anyone or any group. They will refuse to have any truck with any segment of the electorate, party or candidates who do not support them down the line.

This is considered the "principled" position: Those who hold it view themselves as a relatively small band of courageous people who, even though they have little impact on the election, have held to their course without wavering. The people, they say, will eventually see the light and come to them.

THIS VIEW leaves out of account the fact that the problem before those who are fighting for peace is not simply to register their position, but to advance that

exploitation and immense profiteering.

A major reflection of anti-war feeling is hostility toward McCarthyism. McCarthyism is the big business way of suppressing opposition to its war policies, and has emerged in recent weeks as the most outspoken exponent of aggressive war.

In New York, it has taken the form of dismissal of teachers who refuse to bow to the McCarthyite inquisition, banning of the May Day demonstration, increased violence by anti-Semitic Displaced Persons, and the refusal of the city administration to do anything about the racist brutalities of the Police Department.

So far, major candidates for mayor are in no way distinguished by struggle against any phase of the war program.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits, Washington Heights Republican-Liberal, hopes to get the blessings of Gov. Dewey, and through it the Republican nomination. The economic program advanced by Dewey for New York City places the burden for war inflation and spending upon the people. Javits does not, and cannot, oppose it.

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI and Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan, chief Democratic candidates thus far, are also no shining champions of resistance to the

THOUGH there is a wide, if confused, desire for peace among New Yorkers, there is no indication as yet that the workers, Negro people, lower middle classes have broken with the parties supporting the current bi-partisan foreign policy. There is no reason to believe, at this stage, that they will swing from these parties to one which presents a correct foreign policy simply because it presents such a policy.

Their opposition to the war program has not yet reached that relatively high level of understanding. But it has its partial reflections in many other ways: opposition to the tax burden; demand for more schools, housing, hospitals despite the cry of the war-makers that materials are needed for war purposes; refusal to accept a phony "national unity" which serves as a cover for greater ex-

Bedford - Stuyvesant Demands Negro Judge

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE WALLS of the Kings County Court shook last week with the coalition rumblings in Bedford-Stuyvesant which reached a high pitch at a mass rally in the Zion Baptist Church to demand that a Negro be nominated to this bench. The meeting climaxed weeks of activity by the Citizens Committee formed to elect a Negro successor to the post now held by Judge Louis Goldstein who will

retire Dec. 31, 1953.

Dewey starvation program for the city. Moreover, both have been identified with the disgraceful tolerance of police brutality and other flagrant examples of McCarthyism in the city.

What is needed is development of a movement—through labor, Negro and various civic bodies—which will effectively oppose a fiscal policy of putting the war burden on the backs of the workingclass; which will effectively resist war profiteering; and which will effectively struggle against the encroachments of McCarthyism.

Such a movement should cut across party lines, fight for its position within the monopoly-dominated parties as well as without, and seek to unite wide sections of the population behind candidates who will reflect the level at which the people are prepared effectively to resist the war program.

Within the framework of support to such a coalition, progressives will have the job of presenting their own consistent peace program and of campaigning independently in such a way as to help clear up among the people many of the confusions concerning the source and reasons for the war danger.

THERE WERE Negro and white Democratic and Republican Party figures who addressed the meeting. They pitched their appeal on the common note that a Negro County Court judge was not only long overdue but that such a nomination and election was incumbent on the major parties. Some speakers pointed out that "promises never kept" and "platitudes about devotion to democracy" were violations of "fundamental principle for Negro rights" and that the Negro people, along with enlightened white voters, would not "tolerate" such a "runaround much longer."

The Zion Baptist Church rally came after an evening of torchlit motorcades throughout Bedford-Stuyvesant urging united support to the Citizens Committee fight. Its speakers reflected the broad coalition developing in this campaign.

Among them were Edward A. Cambridge, chairman of the committee; Rev. Milton Golamison, pastor of the Silean Presbyterian Church; Goodhue Livingston, City Planning Commission member; Dr. Deborah Parkridge, professor at Queens College and New York University; Herbert T. Miller, prominent Negro leader of the Protestant Council; Rev. George W. Thomas, first Negro congressional candidate ever to receive major party endorsement in Brooklyn who ran as Republican nominee in the 10th C. D. last year; Rev. B. J. Lowry, of the Zion Baptist Church; Winston Craig, executive secretary of the committee; and Lewis S. Flagg, leading Bedford-Stuyvesant attorney.

Flagg is being boomed to challenge Municipal Court Judge Benjamin H. Shor, named by Mayor Impellitteri last month to fill a court vacancy, and who has insulted the Negro people by his defiant retort to their protests: "Come and get me."

What's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Silent Village," "The Rose and the Mignonette," "The Liberation of Paris." The commemoration of Lidice—interpretation of Louis Argon's poem. Authentic filming of the ousting of the Nazi invader. Two showings Fri., Sat., Sun. starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
SAT. EVE., MAY 16 at 71 Fifth Ave., a party with Bob and Louise DeCormier. Singing. Dancing. Social. In defense of the American Vets for Peace Press. Contr. \$1.
CIRCLE SATURDAY, MAY 16. Cast-studded celebration dance following last performance of "The Big Deal." Free to Saturday night audience. \$1 all others. Entertainment. New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St.
ALP Community Center, 220 W. 30th St., presents a movie and dance. John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," with Betty Fields and Burgess Meredith. Sat., May 16 at 8:30 p.m. Dancing after the movie. Candlelight tables. Refreshments. Donation 75c.
MUSICAL by New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. Sat. 8:30 p.m. at 104 E. 14th St. or 4th Ave. Ensemble. Samuel Firstman, Conductor. Rita Lucas, coloratura soprano. Jane Roehke, pianist. Sol Golchberg, concert mandolinist.

Brooklyn
JOSEPH KAHEN, noted lecturer, will discuss: "The Paradox Theory on the Relation of Body and Mind." Sunday, May 17 at 8:30 p.m. At the Brighton Community Center, 2200 Coney Island Ave.
New Jersey
MEET OUR NEW SOCIAL STAFF on Decoration Day weekend. Folk and Social Dancing, sports, entertainment. Good food, reasonable rates. Reserve early. Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Telephone 2-1299.
Coming
CLASSES AND PRODUCTIONS begin May 18. Register by appointment only. OR 2-9723—8-9 p.m. \$10 for 10 weeks. Theatre and Dance, special Sunday afternoon class.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Silent Village," "The Rose and the Mignonette," "The Liberation of Paris." The commemoration of Lidice—interpretation of Louis Argon's poem. Authentic filming of the ousting of the Nazi invader. Two showings Fri., Sat., Sun. starting at 8:30 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
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Otis McRae's All Stars • Otis McRae, Trumpet
Earl Shindel, Sax • Allan Tresser, Drums • Al Mathews, Bass
Lou Cass, Trumpet • Alan Booth, Piano

SATURDAY NITE, MAY 23

MANHATTAN PLAZA
Grand Ballroom 66 East 4th St., N.Y.C.

STAGE SHOW — CURTAIN AT 8:30 P.M.

Jewish Young Folk singers — "Song of Love, Freedom and Peace"
JYF N.Y. Dancers — "It's Great to Be Alive"
Meloff Players — "The Enchanted Goat" by Sholem Aleichem

TIX: \$1.20 IN ADVANCE, \$1.50 AT DOOR

Sponsored by Jewish Young Fraternities, 189 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

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